FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 15, 1861. [NO. 2289.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Anniversary of the Regulation Battle.—The citizens residing near the Regulation battle ground in Alamance county, have resolved on a Union meeting and on raising the flag of the Union on that sacred spot on the 16th of May next, the anniversary of the battle. The battle of the Alamance was one of the first conflicts on this continent in behalf of the people against unjust power. It was the first blow of the American Revolution, which led to the establishment of our glorious Union. That Union is now in peril, and it is, therefore, peculiarly proper that its flag should be unfurled where the struggle for our liberties commenced, and that the followers of Washington, Jackson and Clay should gather around it. We look for an immense gathering of the people and great enthusiasm.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Meeting directed a committee to request the attendance of Hon. George E. Badger, W. W. Holden, John A. Gilmer, John M. Morehead, Wm. A. Graham, Robt. P. Dick, Jonathan Worth, Thomas Ruffin, Sen., and Giles Mebane.

Hon. Z. B. Vance.—We learn that Mr. Vance made a speech at Waynesville, on Tuesday of last week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to the next Congress of the *United States.* His speech, we are informed, was an able effort, and that he took bold and very decided grounds against the separation of North Carolina from the Union, without the co-operation of the slave States that have not seceded. His position, as we understand, is, that the slave States remaining in the Union should hold a conference, agree upon a common line of policy, and make common cause: that this line of policy, when adopted, should be submitted to the Northern States, as an *ultimatum.* If this *ultimatum* shall be accepted, on the part of the North, then the Union will be preserved, and peace, good will, and fraternity be restored. But, on the other hand, if it shall be rejected, then he is for pursuing such a course of policy as, under the circumstances, the honor and interests of North Carolina and the other slave States with which she is identified, may dictate for their future safety and happiness. Mr. Vance still indulges the hope that the North will, in due time, do us justice, by guaranteeing the necessary constitutional protection.—*Ash. Spectator.*

Election of Editors for the University Magazine.—CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 3, 1861.—The election for Editors of the University Magazine came off to-day. It resulted in the success of the following gentlemen: Edward J. Chilton, Haywood county, Tenn.; John C. Gaines, Montgomery county, N. C.; Mathew J. Moore, Platte county, Mo.; of the Dialectic Society. Of the Philanthropic Society, John A. Cameron, Harnett county, N. C.; John Knox McQueen, Robeson county, N. C.; James H. Exum, Goldsboro', N. C. They are all men of superior intellectual powers, and well fitted for the worthy office in which they have been placed by their fellow students.—*Chapel Hill Correspondent Pet. Express.*

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad.—The Western Division of this Road is now finished to Lincolnton. We learn from the Shelby Eagle that there are upwards of 150 hands working on the Road between Lincolnton and Shelby, and it is expected that it will be finished to the latter place by the 25th of December.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Sale of Stocks.—On Tuesday last, twenty-six shares of the stock of the Bank of North Carolina were sold at public auction, in this town, at $116 per share, and fifty shares of Bank of Charlotte stock at $62 75 per share of fifty dollars. One hundred shares of Charlotte & S. C. Railroad stock brought $89 50 and $90 per share, and C. & S. C. Railroad Co. Bonds sold for a fraction over par. These sales are considered high. Terms 6 months credit with interest.

Charlotte Democrat.

New Route for Cotton.—The Buffalo Republican says: "For the last three days there have been sent east, from Buffalo to Boston, on an average twenty car loads of cotton per day, or eighteen thousand bales in that time, and still it comes Thirty bales, or about seven tons and a half weight, was readily put in each car. This is the compressed cotton, as formerly only about twenty or twenty-three bales were all that could be stored in a car. The price for carrying this cotton from Memphis to Boston is about $4.50 per bale of five hundred pounds. This is cheaper than it can be shipped down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and thence by vessel, and the difference of time is about thirty days in favor of the Northern route. It comes to Cincinnati by river, and then by rail all the way to Boston. A small portion is brought all the way by rail, but the rates on this are a little higher. For the four months up to the first of February the New York Central carried from the Bridge and Buffalo 7,550 bales, and in February about 3,000. This month, from present appearances, they will do the largest business they ever did."

The Fighting Spirit—The Montgomery Confederation, of the 3d inst., says that there are at the present time, on file at the War Department fifty thousand applications for positions in the army of the Confederate States.

Texas.—We learn from our Texas exchanges that Hon. Mr. Hamilton, who was a member of the last Congress from Texas, and who opposed secession from first to last, remaining in the House of Representatives after the State seceded, has been elected a State Senator from Austin, the capital of the State. He still opposes secession, and it is said will refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy prescribed by the "Sovereign Convention." This election shows that the Union has still its staunch supporters in Texas.—*Baltimore American.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1861.

THE "SENSATION" DISPATCHES.—It will be seen by reference to an article which we copy from the Charleston Mercury, that that paper took the same view that we did in regard to the purposes of the expedition lately fitted out at New York, that is, that it could not have been designed for blockading the Southern ports, reinforcing Fort Sumter, &c., as stated by the dispatches.

Yesterday the mail brought a new batch, which we copy, remarking, however, that the vessels which left New York on and after Sunday could not possibly have reached Charleston bar on Tuesday morning, at the date of the dispatches. Even the Powhatan, which sailed on Saturday night, could scarcely have been off Charleston on Tuesday morning, for she is slow.

THE STORY OF "THE THREE BLACK CROWS."—The reader is of course familiar with the story of the sick man who was positively reported to have vomited three black crows: how it gradually came down, first to two, then to one, and finally to *something dark colored* that he had disgorged. The "sensation" telegraphists beat the author of this story all hollow. On Tuesday morning they saw "seven government vessels off Charleston bar." Of course these were full of men, armed to the teeth, and going in to relieve Fort Sumter, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must." It turns out by the despatches to-day, which we give in full below, that there was not even "something dark colored"—not even so much as a white sail seen off Charleston bar! Alas! alas! the world will begin to think that Charleston is in a big scare! The forts first fire into a poor little schooner loaded with ice, which was coming into the harbor in distress; and next every body rushes to arms, even to Senator Wigfall and a Virginian nearly 80 years of age!

From New Orleans we have the singular item that "a war steamer disguised" was reconnoitering the mouth of the Mississippi. We have heard of men "disguised" with liquor, but never before of a war steamer disguised—and so "disguised" that she was readily recognised by the telegraphists.

But it appears that these blood and thunder despatches answer the ends of their getters-up, to some extent at least. See proceedings of Virginia Convention.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL'S DESPATCHES.

Further from Charleston.—Military Movements Progressing.—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9, 1861—6:10 P. M.—Everything quiet. Military movements progressing. The State troops are admirably prepared to meet the United States forces, which are expected to appear at any moment.

CHARLESTON, April 10th, 1861.—All quiet on the surface, but there is a deep feeling. Prodigious preparations are progressing. Rifled cannon are arriving. There is no war vessels outside of the harbor, so for as known.

Capt. Talbot, on his return here had a conference with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, but he was not allowed to communicate with Fort Sumter, and he started back for Washington.

It is understood that the Administration desired to send an unarmed supply ship to Fort Sumter to victual the garrison.

Eight hundred additional troops went yesterday to strengthen the harbor fortifications. Companies were continually arriving.

It is reported that war vessels were seen off the harbor, signalizing with Major Anderson, but this report is believed to be unfounded. The floating battery was being placed in position on Tuesday morning.

Under Arms.—It is said that yesterday, among those shouldering their muskets at Charleston, were Senator Wigfall, of Texas, and the venerable Edmund Ruffin, formerly of Virginia. Mr. Ruffin is nearly eighty years of age, but hale and hearty.

From Montgomery.—MONTGOMERY, April 10th, 1861.—Eighteen hundred troops from Mississippi arrived at Pensacola on the 7th inst. It is believed that there are about 6,000 men now there.

If the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald is to be believed, however, there is doubtless a force off Charleston before this; and the change of policy which leads to this is *the refusal of Gen. Beuregard to allow of an evacuation of Fort Sumter, and a demand of the humiliation of a regular surrender, as of an army in a state of actual war!* If this be so, it is plain that the Confederate States will not allow of peace. And the world will hold them responsible for the horrible civil war which will result. All that they ought to expect from a great and proud people is the simple evacuation of the Fort. This is all that either their necessities or their honor requires. And in demanding humiliation and dishonor they go a step beyond the bounds of the most extreme feeling of conciliation. God forbid that this new phase of matters should turn out to be real!

Another Account—Fort Sumter to be Reinforced.—WASHINGTON, April 9.—Gen. Beauregard yesterday received notice from the Federal Government of their intention to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, &c.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald states positively that Lieut. Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson that the Government would supply him forthwith, and that in the event the vessels performing that duty were fired upon he should open his batteries, and the Government would sustain him at every hazard.

When the government determined to order Maj. Anderson out of the fort, it was on the condition that the fort and the property in it should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it was. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and property therein. The Government would not submit to such humiliation, and it was immediately determined to keep Maj. Anderson in the fort and supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet which left New York last night, will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose. The fleet will not approach Charleston with a hostile intent; but, in view of the great military preparations around Fort Sumter, supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered to their peaceful approach to the Fort. This statement is generally credited in Washington circles.

The Herald of this afternoon has a long dispatch from Charleston stating that a fleet of seven government vessels is reported off the bar. Major Anderson displayed signals during the night, and all the military of the city were put under arms at midnight last night. It also states that Lieut. Talbot had left for Washington, being denied the privilege of going back to Fort Sumter.

These is no doubt that a large portion of the troops are destined for Texas, while the greater portion of the fleet is destined for Forts Sumter and Pickens.

The Ball Opened.—Last night Lieutenant (now Captain) Talbot, U. S. A., accompanied by Mr. R. S. Chew, arrived in Charleston and took quarters at the Charleston Hotel.

He gave the authorities an official notification from the Lincoln Government that Fort Sumter would be provisioned—peaceably, if practicable; forcibly if necessary.

He did not visit Fort Sumter, but returned to Washington by the late train.

So the war is at last declared.—*Char. Mercury, 9th.*

IS IT WAR?—There is common sense in the remark of the N. Y. World, (Republican,) that if the Administration intended war by its late active military and naval movements, it would scarcely have rejected all the bids below 94 for the late loan. It accepted only three millions at and above that rate, and rejected the remaining five millions at 93. Nothing could evince more folly, if there is to be war, for then the money would all be wanted immediately, and could not be had at anything like so favorable a rate of interest. The World therefore regards it as quite certain that no civil war is intended.

CORRECTION.—Presuming that some of the correspondents of the Wilmington papers will be down upon us for a blunder in our last we proceed to rectify it in advance. The "State Rights" or "Southern Rights" meeting to hear Gov. Winslow speak—which proved to be a flash in the pan—was called at the Fayetteville Hall, and not at the Town Hall.

While on the subject, we claim Gov. Winslow's gratitude for getting him a very tolerable audience—nearly a hundred, it is said, and some ladies among them—on Monday evening. We are told that desperate efforts were made on Monday, after the Observer appeared, to drum up an audience, which met with considerable success, in spite of the inclement weather. We were aware that such would be the effect, and felt half inclined to claim credit for it in advance.

We learn that the Honorable gentleman made a decided disunion speech.

THE VOTE OF RANDOLPH.—The Newbern Progress is not at all satisfied with the reasons we gave why the vote of Randolph is doubtless all right. It thinks that we "shirked the inquiry altogether," and leave the Progress "entirely in the dark." It is very dark to those who shut their eyes. The Progress takes no notice whatever of our recommendation to have the poll lists examined. It is much more safe to insinuate fraud than to test the facts where they are on record.

MAJOR HOLMES.—The reader will see that there are contradictory reports at New York as to the resignation of this distinguished and gallant officer of the U. S. Army. We have reason to suppose that he either has resigned or will do so; and we regret that he has come to such a conclusion. He is a native of the adjoining county of Sampson, the youngest living son of the late Gov. Holmes, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and for thirty-one years a faithful and efficient officer. His service has been mostly on the frontiers, but during the Mexican war he earned a high reputation at Monterey and in other triumphs of Gen. Taylor's arm of the service. Personally, he is greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and connections in this State.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—Our packet for "Harrisville, via Page's," which went up in the High Point mail on Monday last, came back yesterday, in good order, and plainly directed. Why it was sent back we cannot tell. It was started up the road again yesterday, but we suppose will not reach Harrisville till a week after its proper time. Such things are very provoking, especially in times like these, when everybody is on the watch for late news.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—We are frequently receiving advices of letters having been mailed to us containing subscriptions to the Observer, which have never come to hand. This morning's mail brings two such notifications of losses, one from Lilesville, the other from Albemarle. It is a bad business. There appears to be a growing propensity among government officials to steal.

Singular Developments.—The Murderess of two Husbands.—The Milwaukie Sentinel says it is believed from recent developments that Ann R. Bilansky, who was executed at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the murder of her husband by administering arsenic, was the same person who on the 8th of November, 1849, poisoned Alex. D. Simpson, her husband, in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. In that case arsenic was the agent employed, and after the death of Simpson, his wife was arrested, but succeeded in escaping to Charleston, and thence to Havana, where she remained until May, 1850. She returned to Fayetteville on the 7th of November following, surrendering herself for trial and was acquitted. On the trial of Mrs. Bilansky at St. Paul, she stated that she had resided at Fayetteville, N. C., where her husband died. The christian names of the two women were identical, and many circumstances in St. Paul subsequent to her execution, have been called to mind which tend to the belief that she and Mrs. Simpson were the same persons.

There are some inaccuracies in the above names. Mr. Simpson's name was Alex'r. *C.*, instead of Alex'r. D., and his wife's name Ann *K.*, instead of Ann R. It was reported here, some years ago, that Mrs. Simpson, after marrying a Mr. Young at Charleston, and his death, had died. We hesitated to copy the above from the news items in the Baltimore American, until we learned some circumstances that seem to be confirmatory. The execution took place several months ago—perhaps about a year.

LONGEVITY.—Sela, a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Jane Gathings, of Union county, N. C., died on the 12th ult., aged 110 years. She was a grown woman in the Revolutionary war, and had three children when independence was declared. She enjoyed remarkably good health and retained the faculties of her mind up to the time of her death. Her conversation was interesting and instructive. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died in the triumphs of the christian faith.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

WILMINGTON, April 10.

I am happy to say, the *Union men* are as many, and *firmer*, than before the late election—telegraph despatches to the contrary notwithstanding. For a few days the excitement has run high, but the Union party has become quite indifferent to sensation despatches manufactured expressly for secession purposes.

ALARMING NEWS.—In Monday's Petersburg Express we find four long Washington dispatches, full of most important "sensation" news, disclosing not only what Lincoln and the Cabinet have *not* said and done, but what they have thought, said, done, and mean to do; what Gen. Scott says, and what Botts thinks and says; in short, divulging the whole policy of the Administration. And all this though "the utmost secresy is observed, and the reporters and news-mongers are entirely at sea." (The country would be better off if a few of them were at the bottom of it.)

Among the alarming items telegraphed to the Express are the following:—

"The mission of the twenty-five carpenters at five dollars per day, all single men, sworn to secresy, each man armed with a hatchet and a saw, creates much discussion. They are supposed to be a part of the Sappers and Miners whom they accompany. These facts, and the notorious forward movements towards Pensacola, are sure indications of an approaching collision.

"The Commissioners have telegraphed to Jefferson Davis "to prepare for war." The answer they received was, "we are all ready; let it come!"

"Four Dahlgren boat howitzers were sent from Washington to New York last night, which confirms the belief that the troops are expected to effect an armed landing.

"The Departments of War and Navy are alive with the proceedings necessarily antecedent to great undertakings by sea or by land. Messengers are continually passing to and fro between the offices of the members of the Cabinet.

"There is trouble in the wind!"

Twenty-five carpenters on a mission! all single men! all sworn to secresy, each *armed* with a hatchet and saw! Clear "indications of an approaching collision"—with some substance a good deal less soft than the head of the reporter.

This reporter must be ubiquitous. He watches the carpenters, sees Jefferson Davis's telegraphic correspondency, is at the railroad to see the Dahlgren guns off, waylays the Messengers, and finally even sees "trouble in *the wind.*" The Washington correspondents may claim to know something about what is in the wind, as they are themselves all wind and gas.

A NEW COMMISSION.—The Virginia Convention has dispatched three of its most eminent members to Washington to ask the President, in effect, whether it is to be peace or war? The answer will be here to-morrow, we suppose.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There are 155 members already elected to the next House of Representatives. Of these, 47 are Democrats, 4 Union men, and 104 Republicans. In six States yet to hold elections, (excluding the seceded States,) there are 49 members to be elected, all of whom will be Democrats or Union men. This will make 104 Republicans to 100 anti-Republicans in the next Congress. If the seven Cotton States, with 38 members, had not seceded, the anti-Republican majority would have been 29. The recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island give reason to suppose, that if no elections had occurred till after the existence of the present crisis, the Republicans would have been left in a decided minority.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—A great deal has been said about the movements in England to stimulate the cultivation of cotton in India and elsewhere, so as to put an end to the dependence of the manufacturers of England on the "Cotton States" of the Southern Confederacy. Former failures of such movements induce doubts whether any success will attend that now in process. But a writer in the National Intelligencer not only argues that it will succeed, but suggests a new rival to "King Cotton." We are not posted as to the statements he makes in the following paragraph, but it occurs to us that no probable cheapening of the price of flax will make it a substitute for the warm and healthful cotton fabrics to which mankind has become so accustomed. The writer says:—

"Secession has given an electric shock to every one of the 20,000,000 of spindles in Lancashire. The spinners are roused as nothing else would have roused them. Secession is likely to have advanced cotton growing in other countries half a century. The Cabinet of London acts in unison with the conventions of Manchester to expedite the growing and importation of cotton from Asia, Africa, Australia, and the islands of the sea. The vast changes rapidly making in the late East India Company's possessions, the impulse which secession gives to the construction of railways and works of irrigation in India—the fact that in some countries the cotton plant is indigenous and of a superior fibre to that of sea island, that it can be grown in Africa at a profit at the selling price of three or four cents a pound—point unmistakably to an immediate augmentation of cotton supply. There is yet another speck on the commercial horizon as large as a man's hand, and that is "*flax cotton.*" Machinery applied to the preparation of cotton has advanced the price of slaves from $200 or $300 in Washington's day to $1,000 or $1,500 now. Machinery is doing for flax what it has done for cotton. Flax has been taken from Iowa at four and a half cents a pound to the Eastern States, and, dressed by an improved process, has been returned to Iowa, where the same flax commands fifteen cents a pound. It can be spun on cotton machinery. Two thirds of the expense of cotton will raise flax, the yield is much greater per acre than cotton, and in the Northwest there is an illimitable area of the most fertile land suited to the growth of flax."

A Curious Item.—In the list of Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department at Washington, for the last year, the following entry occurs:

"Varnishing Mr. Buchanan, $3 50."

A great many Democratic papers were paid vastly more extravagant bills for *whitewashing* Mr. Buchanan. Towards the close of his time, however, seeing that his power to reward such services was fast passing away, or possibly finding that all their labor was wasted and that they could not make him clean, they very generally united in bedaubing him. The old gentleman was not a whit less—or more—in need of the whitewashing process at the end than at the beginning of his administration, but his ability to pay was less.

A VERY UGLY NAME.—In the Virginia Convention on Saturday last—

Mr. Hall complained that his name had been published in the official proceedings incorrectly. The printer had substituted an *e* for an *a*, making it read *Hell!* [Great Laughter.]

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,291,656 bales, against 4,058,972 bales last year. Decrease, 767,816 bales.

The Virginia Convention.—On Monday the Convention, in view of the exciting rumors, appointed Hons. Wm. B. Preston, A. H. H. Stuart, and George W. Randolph, a committee, to wait upon the President of the United States, present to him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask of him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the authorities of the Federal Government intend to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

The Convention.—The majority report of the Committee was resumed yesterday. The 10th resolution was amended on motion of Mr. Wise so as to express the arsent of Virginia to the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States. Adopted by a vote of ayes 107, nays 20.

The 12th Resolution avows the willingness of the State to wait a reasonable time for responses, provided as an indispensable condition that a pacific policy shall be adopted towards the seceded States, and that no attempt be made to subject them to the Federal authority *nor to reinforce the forts now in possession of the military forces of the United States, &c.* A motion was made to strike out the words in *italics*, and lost, by the strong vote of 84 to 85!—*Rich. Whig, yesterday.*

The following is Mr. Wise's proposition as adopted:—

"The people of Virginia hereby declare their consent to the recognition of the separate independence of the seceded States; that they shall be treated with as independent powers; and that the proper laws shall be passed to effectuate their separation."

The Rumored Revolution in New Mexico—A Hoax.—The St. Louis Republican, in which the statement of the seizure of Fort Marcy, New Mexico, by revolutionists, originally appeared, has received later advices from Santa Fe, and as they make no mention of the reported revolution, the Republican takes it for granted that there was no foundation for the statement. The Tucson correspondent of the same journal states that a Secession Convention was in session at Mesilla, Arizona, on the 16th of March.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 31st ult., at the residence of Wm. McAuley, by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. L. M. N. McDONALD of Harnett county, to Miss CATHARINE McAULEY, daughter of the late Robert McAuley.

On the 20th March, near Asheboro', by the Rev. J. Robbins, Mr. JOHN A. LEDBETTER, of Edinboro', Montgomery county, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of L. D. Birckhead, Esq., of Randolph county, N. C.

DIED,

At his residence, at Beaver Creek, Mr. JAMES W. MURPHY, son of Mr. John Murphy.

In this county, on the 27th ult., STEWART DEVANE, in the 68th year of his age.

At Shelby, Cleveland county, on the 1st inst., ALFRED HAYWOOD GAITHER, Esq. He was the second son of Hon. B. S. Gaither, of Morganton, and a member of the bar. He was about 28 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

At Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, NICHOLAS HALL, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamship Atlantic, which has been chartered by the U. S. Government as a transport, was delayed by loading on Saturday, and did not get away until Sunday morning. While lying at her pier, about 500 men and 80 horses were put on board. The Atlantic was sunken deep with provisions, military stores, arms and munitions of war. There were vast piles of howitzers, shells, spherical case shots, gun canisters, strap shots, infantry cartridges, and ball cartridges. There were also foraging carts, one thousand spades, to be used in digging trenches, barrels of cement for constructing outposts and earthworks, and a large quantity of gunny bags, such as are used, when filled with sand, to construct or strengthen fortifications. Another significant part of the cargo were sixteen double-bank boats, (with hundreds of spare oars,) which had previously been attached to war-steamers for the purpose of landing troops. That the Atlantic is expected to communicate with Fort Pickens, is evident from the fact that a number of the packages and boxes placed on board were directed to "Capt. L. Vogdes, Fort Pickens, Florida."

Early Sunday morning, the steamship Illinois, also chartered as a transport, left her pier, and proceeded to the Atlantic's dock, where she was to receive further supplies of provisions and stores. She is already well loaded. The Illinois was expected to leave early this morning or to-night, with about 600 troops from Governor's Island.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war Powhatan left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday afternoon. She carried 300 officers and men and an immense load of war materials. After anchoring a short time at Quarantine, she proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at 6 P. M. The captain of the Powhatan took out two Government sealed envelopes, one of which, indicating his first course from the Narrows, was opened by him while under steam off the Battery, and the other was to be opened when 35 miles at sea.

The impression is gaining ground that the principal portion of the expedition is intended, ostensibly, to aid Gov. Houston in protecting the Texan frontier—though there may be some design of offering him assistance in opposing the secessionists.

The reports in circulation respecting the resignation of Major Holmes, the commanding officer of Governor's Island, and General Superintendent of recruiting in this city, are contradictory.

Journal of Commerce, of Monday.

As to this reported resignation of Maj. Holmes, the Express the evening of the 6th inst., says:—

"In the midst of the hurry of embarking a large force for a destination as yet unknown, but generally understood to be Fort Pickens, Maj. Holmes, Commander-in-Chief of all the U. S. forces at this station and General Superintendent of the recruiting business, tendered his resignation this morning, and withdrew from his headquarters on Governor's Island. Major Holmes is a native of North Carolina, and has been in the service for thirty-one years. He has distinguished himself on various occasions, and has always enjoyed the confidence of the War Department. His resignation was totally unexpected, and occurring at such a crisis as the present, when as executive head of this important station his services are very necessary to the successful execution of the orders of the War Department, its effect was to throw the garrison into the utmost confusion."

The destination of the Expedition.—The most probable explanation of these movements is that Gov. Houston has made a call for troops to protect the people of Texas from the Indians and Mexicans, and that the Government recognizing him as still the legal Governor of the State, responds by replacing the troops recently withdrawn through the agency of Gen. Twiggs. The policy of such a movement is obvious, whilst the fact that the transports take out a battery of flying artillery, used exclusively in field practice, and a large number of horses, together with an extraordinary amount of stores and war materials, would seem to indicate that neither Fort Sumter nor Pickens is the destination of the expedition. The swamps which surround Fort Sumter would allow no field for light artillery tactics; whilst the reinforcement of Fort Pickens would not seem to demand the use of that branch of the service.

Intelligence from Fort Sumter.—We learn that the six men who, on Thursday, brought the officers from Fort Sumter to Adger's wharf, were laborers. They state that there are in all 30 laborers at Fort Sumter who are looking with anxious expectation for an opportunity to leave the fort. They also state there are 72 soldiers in the fort, most of them Irishmen and married men, some of them have their families in this city. Nearly all the garrison are extremely anxious to avoid a hostile engagement.

From the best informed quarters, we have reason to believe that in a few days, leave of absence will be granted for an indefinite period to the entire command.—*Chas. Courier, of Saturday.*

War.—An invasion, a campaign, or war, by land or sea, of the North on the South, is, in our opinion, gammon. Coercion is manifestly so nonsensical and absurd, that if it were practicable, it would not be attempted. And it is utterly impracticable for Mr. Lincoln and his Rump Government to make effective war upon us. The North, to be sure, is besotted, and Lincoln has threatened. He may hold Forts Sumter and Pickens—until *obliged* to yield them; he may, and probably will, keep Key West and Tortugas—because we have no naval resources—until a treaty of amity is made, or until the Confederate States have naval appliances for ousting him; but as to anything like real war, or anything beyond a few collisions concerning the forts, proving our temper and capacity in this revolution of government, we are altogether and entirely sceptical. Lincoln's secrecy and activity, which trouble the correspondents, go to this extent—no more: he is nonplussed and fidgetty. He desires to hold the remaining forts, if he can; and will give them up, when he must. In the meantime, and until some decided and positive course is adopted by the Confederate States' authorities, he is audacious and vicious enough to intrigue, trifle and experiment about reinforcing and provisioning the strongholds in his possession. Fighting immediately and obviously destroys the Union party in the Border Slaveholding States, and brings them into the Southern Confederacy; it destroys, likewise, all hopes of re-establishing the broken Union which the Black Republicans all are loth to give up, and expect yet to mend; and it will raise a powerful anti-coercion party in every Northern State, who will clog and cripple the Government; it will immediately bring the Government into hostile collision with the fleets of England and France; and it will make their commerce a prey to privateers; whatever the event, it must prostrate the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North; and, lastly, it will manifestly fail either to conquer and hold the fifteen Slaveholding States as provinces, or to persuade them back into the Union as friends and equal confederates. Every dictate of reason and common sense, therefore, leads to the same conclusion. Men and peoples are controlled by circumstances and events, and the circumstances and events, in this instance, are all to the effect that the Lincoln Government will not and cannot make war upon the Confederate States. That they will trifle and trick at the risk of bloodshed at the forts, is not out of character. But for invasion, or a campaign, or a war on sea, we confidently predict *there will be none.*—*Charleston Mercury.*

Maj. Anderson's Supplies and Postal Communication Cut Off!—CHARLESTON, April 7.—All postal communication and supplies were ordered to be cut off from Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard this morning. All points have been strengthened, and two more regiments are hourly expected.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Gen. Beauregard has ordered out five thousand additional troops who are hourly arriving by companies. New batteries have been erected. Anderson's mails had not been cut off yesterday. [Supplies were cut off.]

CHARLESTON, April 9.—There are seven United States vessels off the Bar. All the City troops have been sent to harbor Batteries. Country troops are coming in. Official notification has been received from Washington, that Fort Sumter is to be provisioned, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. A battle is certain, whenever the attempt is made.

From Montgomery.—MONTGOMERY, April 9.—The Cabinet were in secret session all day yesterday. Something serious under consideration.

19,500 *Volunteers Called For, by the War Department of the Confederate States.*—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—The War Department at Montgomery has issued a call for three thousand volunteers from each of the Confederate States except Florida, whose quota is fixed at fifteen hundred.—*Special to Wilmington Journal.*

Sailed from New York.—The Steamer Harriet Lane sailed for the South on Monday, with flying stars and stripes instead of her flag.

The Baltic and Illinois, chartered vessels, with Military stores, &c., sailed on Tuesday.

From Harrisburg.—HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—The Governor asks the Legislature to appropriate half a million of dollars for arms. The Republican members held a caucus on the subject.

The Southern Commissioners not Recognized by the Secretary of State.—WASHINGTON, April 8.—The State Department replied to-day to the note of the Commissioners from the Confederate States, declining to receive them in an official character, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary indicates a peaceful policy on the part of the government, declaring a purpose only to defend when assaulted. The Commissioners' reply to the Secretary is of such a character as to require a continuance of the correspondence. It is not known when they will leave—not, however, for some days.

Washington Items.—It is believed that Major Anderson was ordered to leave with the remainder of his command, in the usual way of detailing officers and men to different posts. But General Beauregard was not willing to have a Government steamer come into Charleston harbor and take away his "enemy." He wanted a "surrender" of the fort.

Many think that there is danger that Washington may be seized, but active precautions have been taken to prevent a *coup d'etat.* Scouting parties are quietly out to give notice of the movement of any considerable body of men towards the metropolis; and although the garrison was somewhat weakened by the transfer of troops to New York, others have been detailed to take their places. Col. Drinkard, who was Floyd's chief clerk, with other prominent discharged officials, are still about here, evidently hoping for something to "turn up," by which they can be reinstated in power. They little know how well their movements are known, and how their little game is so effectually "checked," that they may be regarded as "played out."

"There are no Sabbaths in revolutionary times," and the members of the Cabinet were summoned to the President's council board this morning. Every train of cars brings special confidential messengers, who are the only means of communication which the President will trust, and the Administration is well informed of all that transpires, either in New York or in Virginia, at Pensacola or at Charleston.

Yesterday two officers, who had been ordered to embark on the expedition at New York, waited on General Cameron, and requested to be informed what was the object of the movement, and whether it was intended to operate against the seceded States. With the utmost coolness, the Secretary of War replied: "Give me your commissions; you are dismissed from the service from this very hour." Such will also be the fate of every officer, in either branch of the service, who, having put his hand to the plough, looks back in this hour of our country's peril.

A high official has gone to Montgomery from the Administration, on a mission to the Southern Confederacy. The nature of the Mission unknown.

The latest news is that Lieut. Talbot carried back orders to hold Fort Sumter until reinforcements could reach there, but army officers say that Major Anderson will be obliged to leave.

The mail bag from Florida was opened at the post office and two venomous copper-head snakes came out.—*Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Election of U. S. Senators in Kansas.—The Legislature have elected Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy United States Senators by a small majority.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Springfield, Illinois.—CHICAGO, April 5.—The fugitive slaves taken from this city on Wednesday morning were examined before Commissioner Corneau, at Springfield, yesterday. The proof that they are fugitives was clear and indisputable, and they were accordingly delivered to their owners. They were taken to St. Louis in the evening train.

Later from Europe.—The Persia, from Liverpool with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. The Liverpool markets are unchanged.

Fifty thousand London builders had been thrown out of employment.

The French army remains in Rome.

There was some disturbance at Warsaw on the 25th March. The Prussian General's windows were smashed.

Hostilities were believed to be imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese.

☞ See Fourth Page.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I noticed in the last issue of your paper, two articles which suggest to me some thoughts concerning the Deep River region, that may be of sufficient merit for your columns. The articles were: One concerning the completion of the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road; the other, an article concerning the Oil Wells.

The President of your Railroad Company closes his report with a hope that "capital and enterprise," may be induced to establish Iron Works on Deep River. I propose to show some inducements for such an establishment.

As you are aware I took some time and trouble two years since to collect information concerning the manufacture of Coal Oil, and at that time, and at various times since, I have endeavored to improve every opportunity of obtaining information concerning the manufacture of Iron. Nearly all Iron manufacturers were but little disposed to give information, but, I think, a very respectable mill for rolling and re-rolling railroad Iron, can be erected for $100,000. If smelting ore is carried on in connection with the mill, this sum may be increased in a small degree. The cost of such an establishment is much diminished by its location. On Deep River there is an abundance of building stone, fire-clay and fire-proof stone; the ore is also easy of access; Coal abundant and will be cheap. Fine timber is also near at hand.

The other article alluding to the oil wells would make most persons think that nothing could be made by extracting oil from coal. In the first place I do not believe half the tales about the oil wells; secondly, they must soon give out; thirdly, the oil is difficult and expensive to purify. Again, I have it from a gentleman who has been long in the business, and has made money in it, that he can make more money on oil from coal than on that from the oil wells. The black band iron ore of Deep River has, by careful experiment, been proved to yield an oil superior in purity to any distilled from coal. The quantity is: "16½ gallons of crude oil per ton of ore—such crude oil will yield 7 gallons of superior illuminating oil and 6 gallons of lubricating oil." I quote from the manuscript letter of a distinguished and able chemist who tested the ore.

As to the Kerosene company of New York and the Breckinridge Co., they, in common with many others, were started as fancy stocks, went in debt largely upon no capital and were badly managed. The fact that they and others failed, does not prove the business a bad one any more than the failure of a merchant makes the business of another, who is industrious and economical, unprofitable. The oil business will have its day of excitement and then it will become, like all other branches of manufacture, a settled business, and it will be, when well managed, very profitable.

Suppose then it were determined by a company to erect a rolling mill, &c., on the Taylor property or Mr. McIver's—I have never seen the black band at the latter place, but think it exists. I mention these two because they are or were in market for sale or lease. At either place fire-clay and good sandstone can be easily obtained. Suppose that company erects iron works to the amount of $100,000, with a view to make iron from the black band ore—of course any other ore can be used also; at McIver's a fine bed of iron ore exists about half a mile north of the coal outcrop.

The works being erected for the purpose of making iron from the Black Band Ore, that ore must of course be debituminized before it can be placed in the furnace. Instead of wasting this bitumen let the Company erect Works for extracting the oil from the ore—it being possible to erect works of this character upon a good plan and of capacity for about 400 gallons refined oil per day for about $6000. It would take 58 tons of ore to give this yield. Allowing this burning oil—leaving out of view the lubricating—to be sold at 50 cents a gallon and it would bring in the little sum of $200 per day—take off cost of extracting ($60) and $140 is left, which would aid some in paying expenses of making Iron. I have heard it said that the oil would pay its own expense and that of the Iron too; at any rate it would be worth saving if only 25 cents a gallon, for it must be got out before Iron can be made.

I have stated that 58 tons of debituminized Iron Ore will thus be furnished for the furnace. Now this ore contains a large proportion of carbon—nearly sufficient to smelt it—therefore another saving is effected, for by the extracting process the ore is not only debituminized but also roasted, and the carbon is found in the form of coke. Dr. Jackson's analysis of this ore gave 47.50 of peroxide of iron; Prof. Schaeffer, of the Wilkes Commission, made only 17.08 of protoxide of iron, but he acknowledges his specimen to have been inferior and I think Dr. Jackson's to have been better then the average run of the vein, therefore I place it at 37.50 of peroxide of iron. An ore of that quality will yield 26 per cent. of pure iron—equivalent in 56 tons of ore to about 14 tons of iron. This 14 tons of pig iron will make at least 12 tons of Railroad bars—worth, say, $50 per ton: $600.

If such an establishment, then, bringing in from oil $150, from Iron $600, in all $750, will not pay, I am sure no business will; the more especially, too, when the market for the Iron is immediately on the spot. The profits from such an establishment would be at least $200 per day. The present is an unfavorable time to go into a venture, but with the legislative provision in the charter of the Western Railroad it becomes a certainty. The profit per ton per day (at $200 per day for 14 tons) is $14 28, (fourteen dollars, twenty-eight cents, five mills and a fraction.) The Western Railroad Company and Wil. & Char. R. R. will need at least 8000 tons—the profit on that quantity would, therefore, be $114,280. At the rate of 14 tons per day it would take 571 days to make the 8000 tons; but double the capacity of the Works—the cost is by no means doubled—and the 8000 tons could be delivered in less than a year. As a matter of course increasing the capacity of the Works increases the profit—at any rate, in this instance. I have based my calculation above upon the statement of Mr. Mallett that "the President of the Wil. Char. & Ruth'd Road would give his co-operation," and I suppose co-operation to mean that he will buy Iron made in the State if it is a good article and fair price.

Should other Roads want Iron, as they most assuredly will, the business and profits of the Works will be continuous in manufacturing new Iron. But, suppose business should grow dull for the sale of new Iron, money could be made by re-rolling old rails. An establishment for this purpose is needed in this State now, and the necessity increases every day. This branch of the business is well known to be very profitable.

I shall not now trespass on your space further but will endeavor to give other thoughts upon this and like subjects at some future day should these be worth a place in your columns.

H. E. C.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Deposition of Sam Houston.—The circumstances attending the deposition of Sam Houston as Governor of Texas, were quite dramatic, and in some respects ludicrous and comical. The Convention of Texas, called by the loud voice of the people against the denunciations and opposition of Governor Houston, having passed the act of secession, and accepted and ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, prescribed a form of oath to be taken by all the State officers. This oath included a renunciation of all allegiance to all foreign powers, and especially to the government of the United States, and a declaration of fidelity to the Constitution of the Confederate States. When the oath was proposed to Gov. Houston, he peremptorily refused to take it; whereupon the Convention declared the office of Governor vacant, and Lieutenant-Governor Clark, under the Constitution, having taken the prescribed oath, succeeded to the office. Gov. Clark was not slow in entering upon the Gubernatorial functions, and proceeding to the Governor's office, assumed the chair and entered upon the duties of the office. By-and-by, the deposed Governor came hobbling to his office—old Sam's San Jacinto would have broken out afresh, as it always does on occasions of political trial. Perceiving Governor Clark occupying the chair, Old Sam addressed him:

"Well, *Governor* Clark," giving great emphasis to the title, "you are an early riser."

"Yes, *General*," replied the Governor with a great stress upon the military title of his predecessor, "I am illustrating the old maxim, 'the early bird gathers the worm."

"Well, Governor Clark, I hope you will find it an easier seat than I have found it."

"I'll try to make it so, General, by conforming to the clearly expressed will of the people of Texas."

The General, having brought a large lunch basket with him, proceeded to put up numerous little articles of private property, and to stow them away very carefully. Catching his foot in a hole in the carpet and stumbling, the General suggested to Gov. Clark that the new Government ought to afford a new carpet for the Governor's Office, whereupon the Governor remarked that the Executive of Texas could get along very well without a carpet.

Approaching the washstand, the General called the attention of Gov. Clark to two pieces of soap—one, the Castile soap, was his own private property; and the other, a perfumed article, was the property of the State, and added, "Governor, your hands will require the very frequent use of this cleansing article;" whereupon Gov. Clark, pointing to the washbowl, which was full of very black and dirty water, remarked: "General, I suppose that is the bowl in which you washed your hands before leaving the office."

Having gathered up all his duds, old Sam made a little farewell speech, very much in the style of Cardinal Woolsey, declaring his conviction that, as in the past, the time would soon come when Texas would call him from his retirement, and he hoped Gov. Clark would be able to give as good an account of his stewardship as he could now render. Halting at the door, the General made a profound bow, and with an air of elaborate dignity said, "Good day, Governor Clark." "Good day, General Houston," was the Governor's response. And thus the "Hero of San Jacinto" concluded his political career!—*N. O. Delta.*

Disunion and Self-Government.—The advocates and apologists of the process of disintegration which threatens to involve the American Union, are solicitous to have the world believe that the overthrow of the Union does not, in the slightest degree, militate against the capacity of man for self-government, and will in no wise endanger Republican institutions upon this continent. We can scarcely suppose that any philosophic leader of public opinion in any latitude for one moment puts faith in such an absurdity. If it be true, as alleged by the statesmen of the new Confederacy, that the majority of the American people have sacrificed the Constitution of their country and those commercial and manufacturing interests, which men prize more than Constitutions, at the shrine of a besotted fanaticism and blind sectionalism, we know not what clearer demonstration of the incapacity of man for self-government can be desired. And unless Southern human nature is different from Northern human nature, we can see no reason why demagogues there should not be as successful in hoodwinking the populace as elsewhere, nor why the passions and prejudices of a people in the South should not prove a "higher law" than all written Constitutions, as well as in the North.

The truth is, the almost universal disobedience of law and contempt of authority which have been increasing for years in both the North and South, have left the question of self-government still problematical. If either section has shown any especial aptitude for submission to laws of its own enactment, or if the American character, in its social and domestic habits, is remarkable for those household virtues of order, discipline and subordination which are essential to the equipoise and stability of society, we have yet to see any proof of the fact. If disunion be an accomplished fact, it sounds the death-knell of republicanism. If the majority have given cause for disunion, then the people have destroyed their own Government; if there has been no sufficient cause, then surely we cannot look to those who have unnecessarily divided the Union for present or future illustrations of the capacity of man for self-government.

Baltimore American.

A National Stigma.—Two notorious bandits of the John Brown stamp, and the former confederates of that old cut-throat, have been elected in Kansas to the so-called United States Senate. Alas, how fallen is that once august body from its high estate!—*Petersburg Express.*

Genius and Labor.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance:

"The subject interests me deeply, but I have not time. There sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of unanswered letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session [which was then three days off.] I have no time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

"But Mr. Webster, a few words from you would do much to awaken public attention to it."

"If there be so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind is imbued with it."

Demosthenes was once urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity.

A Spanish Proverb: "What the fool does in the end, the wise man does in the beginning."

If a good act benefits no one else, it benefits the doer.

Moving, Moving, Moving.—We see by our exchanges that Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, chairman of the executive committee of the disunion party, has published a call for the committee to meet in Raleigh, on the 18th inst. The disunionists are actively at work, and it behooves the Union men of the State to be moving also. We have taken the position that old party organizations should, for the present, be done away with. That this should be more effectually accomplished, and that initiatory steps may be taken to organise the Constitutional Union Party, we would suggest that the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, chairman of the Whig State Executive Committee, call a meeting of said committee, at Raleigh, at an early day—requesting as many of the Democratic State Committee to meet with them, as are willing, for the sake of the Union, to cut loose from party ties. The object of the meeting to be, to appoint a series of Union Mass Meetings in various parts of the State, and transact such other business as to the committee might seem best and proper. We are not aware of but two of the Whig Executive Committee who are regarded as disunionists, viz: Rufus Barringer, Esq., and Henry K. Nash. Whether any of the Democratic Executive Committee would be disposed to answer the call we cannot tell. We hope, however, that several of them would.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Probable Origin of the "Sensation" News.—It is known that the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle was mainly instrumental in taking Texas out of the Union in a revolutionary manner; and that this Order pervades all the slaveholding States. *This* Order, or some other secret organization, is at work in this State; and the sequel will show, in our opinion, that these reports form a part of the plan which is on foot to "precipitate" the border States out of the Union.

It was stated, about a week since, that "nine black Republican Governors were in secret conclave at Washington." This statement was shown to be false; but meanwhile it had travelled and gathered in significance and magnitude, until, in Franklin county, in this State, as a friend has informed us, it had come to be believed, by at least one intelligent person, that these nine Governors had been in conclave *in Raleigh*, plotting war against the South! A repetition of the old story of the "three black crows."

Again we say, beware of false rumors. Sift every statement, and believe nothing except on the clearest proof.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Wheat Crop.—From information received from farmers in the country all around us, we learn that the wheat crop is most promising this season, so far. Mr. Wm. B. Traynham showed us a sample of wheat from his father's farm on Abbott's Creek, on Saturday last, which was some sixteen inches high. The winter oats are also very promising.—*High Point Reporter.*

We learn that the storehouse of Dr. W. D. Hayes, of this county, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last with the stock of goods, valuable papers, &c. Loss some $10,000. A negro man has confessed that he set fire to the store, and has implicated several white men and negroes in the crime. Two of the negroes are in jail in this place. The store was first robbed and then burnt. The loss is a heavy one on an enterprising man.—*Ral. Standard.*

Another Counterfeit Bill.—We have just been shown a fifty-dollar counterfeit bill, on the Bank of Commerce, of Newbern, N. C. It is a beautiful bill; fine engraving; vignette, a steamship on the right upper corner, with a small letter *A* over it. On the left corner, inclosed in a circle, is a large letter *L*, and on both lower corners the figures $50 are inclosed in circles. The bill is pink tinted, and dated August 1st, 1860—No. 119; signed A. T. Jerkins, President, J. A. Guion, Cashier. On inquiry, we learn that the Bank of Commerce issues bills of no denomination except $5 and $10, and they are *green* tinted, instead of *red.*—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Happy Triumph of Surgical Skill.—Dr. J. F. King, of this town, performed, on the 4th inst., the very interesting and intricate operation of extracting a stone from the bladder of a child 3 years and 5 months old. The stone weighs 503 grains, and is about the size of a small hen's egg. Its surface is generally smooth, save a few angry protuberances on one end, which, with its astonishing bulk, must have caused a degree of agony such as we can hardly conceive a child of that tender age capable of enduring. The child's fretfulness from incidental pain showed itself about two years since. The patient is doing remarkably well, is comparatively free from suffering, and seems quite happy in its delivery from a source of inexpressible anguish.

Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.

Defalcation.—N. L. McClelland, tax collector, Louisville, Kentucky, has absconded with a woman, leaving his wife behind, and liabilities amounting to $34,713. He loaned the public money to pretended friends, gambled it away, and spent it on the woman.

Whenever you drink, be sure you have your nose above water—is Prentice's very excellent advice to the world.

BURNED TO DEATH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On last Thursday evening, March 21st, at Swift Island, Montgomery Co., Lizzie, daughter of Henry and Nancy Harris, aged 11 years, was seriously burned. She was in the house when she caught fire.

Her invalid sister, who was near, made an effort to extinguish the fire, but before she could do so the little girl ran to her mother, who was in the yard, and before the flames could be extinguished she was distressingly burned.

A Physician was immediately called and all necessary applications resorted to, but availed nothing. She survived 12 or 15 hours in the most excrutiating agonies. She was a sweet little girl—would do her full task in the Factory from six in the morning until six in the evening, and then assist her mother with her duty at home. Her sweet smiles will long be remembered in the neighborhood.

When she was placed in her coffin, each of her little mates in the Factory, dropped a sprig of cedar in before being closed, as a token of the remembrance of little Lizzie.

A most affecting scene occurred—the corpse as natural as life, her cheeks as red and sweet as the fresh rose bud.

"Now freed from earthly ills she lies—
In realms of purest light—
Beneath a Saviour's genial smile,
She shines, an Angel bright."

Annual Report of Deaths in the Town of Charlotte during the year 1860.

BY ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

Cholera Infantum 7, Dysentery 7, Typhoid Fever 5, Membranous Croup 4, Apoplexy 3, Premature Births 3, Bilious Fever 3, Pneumonia 2, Consumption 2, Jaundice 2, Puerperal Fever 2, Congenital Syphilis 2, Diarrhea 2, Dropsy 1, Gastrilis 1, Meningitis 1, Epilepsy 1, Hemiplegia 1, Diptheria 1, Introsusception 1, Heart Disease 1, Fractured Spine 1, Fractured Cranium 1, Old Age 2; Not known 1, Smothered 1.

Twenty-one of these under two years of age; six from two years to ten.

These figures show three very important facts. First, That Charlotte is free from local disease. Second, That nearly one-half of the deaths was of children under ten years of age. Third, That the mortality in Charlotte is greatly below the average mortality throughout the world. Divide our 2800 population by 57, and you will get a quotient of about 50: that is, the average mortality in Charlotte is 1 in 50, whereas,

In Russia 1 in 41, France 1 in 40, England 1 in 45, United States 1 in 40, New York 1 in 38, Philadelphia 1 in 45½, Boston 1 in 41, Charleston 1 in 36½, Paris 1 in 32, London 1 in 40, Vienna 1 in 22½.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Convention.—CHARLESTON, April 10.—The State Convention has just adjourned, subject to the call of the President. Previous to adjourning a resolution was passed approving of the conduct of Gen. Twiggs in resigning his commission and turning over the public property under his control to the authorities of Texas.

CHARLESTON, April 11th.—All was quiet here last night up to 11 o'clock. The floating battery has been placed in position.

One thousand troops went to harbor batteries to-day. Eighteen hundred more will go to-morrow. About seven thousand troops are now at the fortifications, and at other points on the coast of Charleston.

Great Excitement in Washington!—Attack Upon the City Apprehended!—WASHINGTON, April 10.—This has been a day of great excitement in local circles here. Ten companies of our volunteers have been called on for inspection, and to be mustered into service for a temporary period.

The government is keeping its own secrets. Everything is left to conjecture. The general impression, however, is, that this movement is for the purpose of forming a strong military guard for the protection of the government buildings and archieves. Many well-informed men say that the object is to obtain a reliable force for general purposes, in case of any emergency. The companies were inspected at their respective headquarters, and the volunteers who were mustered into service were required to take a *test oath* in addition to the actual military one, viz: To obey the orders of the President of the United States. A large number declined taking the oath although they were willing to take the usual one. A majority of the Company called the National Rifles refused to take it and it is thought that it will be disbanded by order.

It is reported in intelligent quarters that one or more companies of federal troops have been ordered here from the North and are shortly to arrive.

The greatest diversity of sentiment on national matters begins to manifest itself, and sectional feeling is increasing in intensity as the probable crisis approaches.

The city is now like a military encampment.

NORFOLK, VA., April 11th.—There is a large number of vessels in the Roads, detained by the storm. They are mostly bound North. The Steamer South Carolina, from Boston for Charleston, touched here to land 25 passengers. She experienced heavy gales on her passage. The Steamer Potomac, from Charleston bound to Baltimore, put in here for coal.

Sailing of War Steamers.—The steamer Pocahontas sailed South to-day, with sealed orders. The Government Steamer Pawnee sailed on Tuesday with sealed orders for the South.

NEW YORK, April 11th.—The steam tug Uncle Ben has been chartered and sailed for the South on Tuesday night.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11th.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence are to be fitted out immediately.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States and Secretary of State—Close of the Correspondence—Ugly Prospect Ahead.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

It has been heretofore stated that Secretary Seward, in reply to the note of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, had refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded and again were similarly answered on the part of the government. Yesterday the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with great ability, and reflects severely on the Administration, taking the grounds that they have exhausted every effort for the peaceful solution of existing difficulties, and that if civil war results, on the head of the Federal Government will rest the responsibility. They charge the administration with gross perfidy, insisting that under shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, an immense armada has been despatched to provision and reinforce it. They repeat that they had almost daily indirect assurances from the administration that Fort Sumter was positively to be abandoned, and that all the government's efforts would be directed towards peace.

They allege that the government at Montgomery was earnestly desirous of peace, and that in accordance with its instructions, as well as with their own feelings, they have left no means unexhausted to secure that much desired end. But their efforts having all failed, they are now forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished, and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable.

The Commissioners left Washington to-day for Montgomery.

RICHMOND, April 11, 1861, 11 p. m.—The following telegram was received to-day by a prominent member of the Convention from a distinguished member of the Legislature now in Washington:

April 11.—"I am informed by a member of the Cabinet that the steamers to Charleston carried no arms and no men, but only a supply of provisions for the government at Fort Sumter. I am also informed that Governor Pickens was notified that such was the object of the steamers sent."

Special to Petersburg Express.

From Montgomery—Over Seven Thousand men offered from the Border States, and Two Thousand Indian Warriors.—The War Department are overhauling the applications from regiments, battalions and companies desiring to be taken into service. Over seven thousand men have offered from the Border States, exclusive of two thousand warriors from various Indian tribes, who desire to co-operate with the Confederate States. Large numbers of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

From Charleston via New York.—NEW YORK, April 11.—A special despatch from Charleston yesterday to the Times says that the floating battery is now in a position to command the *barbette* guns at Fort Sumter. It carries two 32-pounders, two 52-pounders, and 64 men. The federal steamers are expected to-night. The city is full of troops.

From Savannah.—Restrictions Upon Vessels.—SAVANNAH, April 11.—An order was issued yesterday from the Adjutant's office at Fort Pulaski, prohibiting vessels from passing that Fort without giving previous information of a specific character. They are required to stop and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur Island, to convey a commissioned officer aboard to make an examination. Fort Pulaski is thoroughly garrisoned.

From Pensacola.—PENSACOLA, April 11.—From the navy yard to the new light-house, a distance of 2½ miles, all the guns are arranged to bear upon Fort Pickens and to command the channel.

Arizona gone out of the United States.—ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1861.—A correspondent of the Republican says, that the citizens of Arizona assembled in Convention at Mesilla on the 16th March, and resolved themselves out of the U. S.

Gen. W. C. Jones, formerly of Missouri, had announced himself a candidate to represent Arizona in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Balance of the $8,000,000 *Loan.*—WASHINGTON, April 11.—The bids for the balance of the $8,000,000 loan on Treasury notes offered to-day exceeded the amount called for by about $500,000. There are now surplus funds in the treasury.

The Confederate Loan.—NEW YORK, April 11.—The New York Evening Post says that the agents of the Confederate States were rebuffed in their efforts to get part of their loan taken here.

California.—FORT KEARNEY, Cal., March 30.—The Legislature had agreed to proceed to another election for Senator. McDougal was represented to be satisfied.

Great Stampede of Fugitive Slaves for Canada.—CHICAGO, April 8.—One hundred and six fugitive slaves, who have heretofore taken up their abode here, left this city last night for Canada, via the Michigan Southern Railroad. Over one thousand fugitives have arrived there since last fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five fugitives by the United States Marshal.

DETROIT, April 8.—About three hundred fugitive slaves, principally by way of Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday, and large numbers are reported to be on the way. Many of them are entirely destitute, and much suffering is anticipated, notwithstanding the efforts for their releif.

Slave Rendered Up.—The Plainville (O.) Advertiser reports that a slaveholder from Nashville, Tennessee, who had been stopping in that place for some time, made known the object of his visit one day last week, by instituting proceedings for the rendition of a negro woman, whom he claimed as a fugitive slave. The necessary papers were made out, and the parties left on the cars, without meeting with any resistance, or even awakening any display of excitement.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wise offered an amendment, which, after a warm debate between himself and Mr. Summers, was rejected, recommending that "the forts, arsenals, magazines and other places ceded to the United States, in the limits of the seceded States, ought, for the purposes of pacification, to be evacuated by the authorities of the Federal Government."

Another amendment of Mr. Wise, looking to the separate secession of Virginia in case the other Border States should not unite, was rejected, 48 to 80.

The resolution was passed, that Virginia will wait a reasonable time for the action of other States on its propositions, and recommending a pacific policy on the part of both governments, with no attempt to retake forts or collect revenue, and that the forts *on the mainland* in the seceded States ought, for the purpose of pacification, to be evacuated.

The 13th resolution of the Committee on Federal Relations, as amended by Mr. Marmaduke Johnson, was adopted by a large majority, as follows:

"In the opinion of this Convention the people of Virginia would regard any action of the federal government or that of the Confederate States, tending to produce a collision of forces, pending the efforts for an adjustment of existing difficulties, as unwise and injurious to the interests of both; and they would regard any such action on the part of either as leaving them to determine their own future policy."

In the course of the discussion Mr. Wise said,

"As to parting from the Union, in my affection, I shall never do that. As to leaving its flag whenever I leave this Confederacy—this North Star Confederacy—this Confederacy which makes the needle tremble northward—sir, I shall carry the flag of the old Union out with me, and if I ever have to fight—so help me God—I will fight with the Star Spangled Banner still in the one hand and my musket in the other; I will never take any Southern cross, or any Palmetto for my flag." Slight disposition on the part of the galleries to applaud, was promptly checked.

Mr. Baldwin, who is almost as distinguished a man as Mr. Wise, while he is his equal in talents, spoke as follows:—

"The question is whether we are to invite assault upon the flag of the United States from any quarter. Sir, whenever the time comes that I am willing to go against that flag, I will take the necessary preliminary at the start, to declare a revolution against the Government. But so long as I recognize Virginia as a part of the United States; so long as I recognize myself as a citizen of Virginia and the United States, I will never extend my sympathy to any assault upon the flag of the United States, come from what quarter it will. I will endeavor to see, as far as my influence can go, that that flag will float only where it has a legitimate right to float, that it is not carried anywhere that it has not a right to go; but carry it where you will, let it float where you will, as long as it is my flag, representing my country, I will sympathize with it against all creation, and will never consent, in any way whatever, to express a wish, hope, desire, or consent that it shall go down before mortal force. Never! never!! The motto by which I act is, "my country, may it always be right; but right or wrong, my country;" and as long as I call the stars and stripes my flag, I will sympathize with those who bear it and against those who assail it."

Duty on Northern Newspapers.—We would suggest to the Congress of the Confederate States to impose a duty of $1 per number upon all Northern newspapers, and $5 per number upon their magazines.—*Oxford Mercury.*

SELLING OFF!

FANCY DRY GOODS, at COST to Close, at

J. N. PRIOR'S.

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 15 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and fig'd Challies; Plain and Figured Bareges; Crepe Morettz; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustre Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Seville Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crepe Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls,

&c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION,

14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 10-itf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

Dec'r 3, 1860. GEO. BRANDT. 75tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

STARS AND STRIPES

THE undersigned, Editors of the "Greensboro' Patriot," propose publishing a Campaign paper, to be called STARS AND STRIPES," commencing on the 20th of May, and to continue three months. The "Stars and Stripes" will be issued from the Patriot office Weekly; will be just half the size of the Patriot, entirely filled with reading matter, as advertisements will be altogether excluded from its columns

The publication of the "Little Ad," which received an unparalleled circulation of 8,000, has satisfied us of the necessity of a cheap paper published for a limited time, and on the same plan, in order to reach the great public mind of the State. There are hundreds and thousands in North Carolina, eager and anxious to be informed of the stirring events which are now daily transpiring around them, and who, yet, are unwilling, and many of them unable, owing to the stringency of the times, to subscribe for the large weeklies.

The next few months are certainly pregnant with great events, and it behooves every man who loves his country, to avail himself of every opportunity to obtain accurate and reliable information, so that he may know how to act in any emergency that may arise, and also be in a situation not to be imposed upon by the designing of his country—those who would deceive him to his ruin.

"The Stars and Stripes" will be devoted to the Union, and will plead for the Union as it is, so long as it can be maintained consistent with our rights and our honor. We appeal to the Union men throughout the State to come to our aid, and give the "Stars and Stripes" a wide circulation. Let those who are willing to do something for their country, send on their five dollar bills, and order clubs of 20, 40, 60, 100, and after the paper broad-cast over the State. Persons forming clubs can have their papers sent to as many different offices as they desire.

Then make up your clubs and send on your names at once. We hope by the 20th of May to have at least 20,000 names enrolled upon our books. No expense or pains shall be spared to make the "Stars and Stripes" an interesting and useful paper. Former experience and former success in publishing the "Little Ad" should be a guarantee to the public, that we have the skill, tact, and energy, to accomplish what we propose. The "Stars and Stripes" is a fixed fact—it will be published, and it will go forth shedding light and knowledge into many a waste and dreary region, warning the heart of the patriot, and infusing new life and vigor into the corresponding. It will not be a Whig nor a Democratic paper, but it will be the paper for the million, pleading the cause of the great Constitutional Union party.

The "Stars and Stripes" will be published for three months in the town of Greensboro', commencing 20th May, 1861, for Twenty-five cents, strictly in advance. No deduction for clubs.

Address the subscribers at Greensboro'.

M. S. SHERWOOD,

April 11. JAS. A. LONG.

We are authorized to announce

ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

I HAVE received and am this day receiving a new and desirable stock of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing all the New Styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Dusters, Lace Points and Shawls, Laces and Embroideries, Parasols, &c.

Together with a full line of

Staple Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY!

And in my Millinery Department may be found a new and desirable Stock of all the latest styles of

Bonnets, Hats, and Children's Goods; French and American Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c.

All of the above Goods will be offered low for cash or on time to those who have heretofore been prompt.

Call and see for yourself.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

April 1, 1861. 9-4tw

1861!

SPRING STOCK!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS;
Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Chemicals;
Pure Lead;
French Zinc;
Linseed Oil;
Lamp Oil, Train Oil;
White Potash, C. Lye;
Florence White and Liquid (for Porcelain Finish;
Ext. Logwood, Ground Logwood;
Ground Fustic, Sulphuric Acid;
Demar, Copal, Leather, Japan, Mastic, and Coach Varnishes;
Distillers' and Cabinet Glues, Soda, Soaps;
French, English and American Chemicals;
Starch, Spices, Window Glass, Putty;
Inks, Colors, Dry and in Oil, Teas, Matches;
Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, for Medical use;
Kerosene Oil, Burning Fluid;
Paint, Whitewash, Varnish and Artist's Brushes;
Artist's Colors, Foil, Perfumery, &c., &c.

☞ The subscriber is now in receipt of a large and select Stock of articles in his line, to which he invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

JAS. N. SMITH,

Druggist and Chemist.

April 6. 11-tif

Fresh Congress Water,

FRESH CITRATE MAGNESIA, just received, for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 6. 11-tif

CROCKERY.

W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATIONS of Earthenware for

The Spring Trade,

Making the largest and best assorted Stock he has ever had. He will offer these Goods at old prices (as cheap as can be brought from the North,) notwithstanding the present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy their Crockery first, as to give time enough to pack well.* ☜ 4-tif

March 13, 1861.

Office General Superintendent,

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co.,

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8, 1861.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FROM and after this date the forwarding of Merchandise intended for the Confederate States, will be discontinued by this Co.

Goods destined as above should be sent to the care of Commission Merchants at this place and accompanied with *duplicate Invoices* and Bills Lading

This course is made necessary on account of the new duties and responsibilities imposed by the Revenue Laws of the Confederate States.

Goods destined for the interior of North Carolina and passing through the Confederate States are *not* subject to duty and will be forwarded as heretofore by R. R. Co. *free* of Commissions. Invoices of such goods, however, must be sent to General Freight Agent with Bills Lading.

J. P. ROBERTSON, Gen'l Sup't.

April 10. 12-1m

Extracts for Flavoring,

YEAST POWDERS, GELATINE;
English Mustard, Salad Oil;
Black and Green Teas. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

April 6. 11tif

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1861.

SENSATION DISPATCHES.—We copy the following from Friday's Petersburg Express, exactly as it is there printed, except that we omit the large type in which the long heading was displayed, filling nearly a fourth of a column. The first "special dispatch," of "war begun," was also *leaded*, so as to be very conspicuous, whilst the truth—"the very latest"—came modestly along below it without any display of leads or big heading.

It will be seen that W. H. I'A. (which stands for Dr. W. H. I'Anson, late Editor of the Petersburg, Va., Bulletin, now residing in Charleston,) telegraphed at 10 o'clock at night that the war had begun; the bombardment actually commenced *two hours before*. Now Sumter is about three miles from Charleston, and every discharge of a cannon there is heard many miles beyond Charleston. It must have required a lively imagination in the Dr., therefore,—to say nothing of a recklessness of his own reputation for veracity,—to enable him to say, after two hours' deliberation, that these dreadful things had actually taken place. His 3000 men, too, who were to be landed: where do they come from? A list of all the soldiers, sailors and marines that the government could muster at and about New York showed only 2600. It is certain that all these were not sent, and not at all probable that of those sent the sailors or marines would land, or attempt to land.

But the oddest part of the affair is that the Express should publish this dispatch with such a blood-and-thunder heading, just above "the very latest" showing that the story was an arrant humbug.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER!!!

The Federal Fleet to be on hand to-morrow morning!

HON. ROGER A. PRYOR IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY!

The War has begun—The Bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 8 o'clock to-night.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

CHARLESTON, April 11—10 P. M.

The war has begun. The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 8 o'clock to-night.

Despatches from Washington state that the fleet designed for this place will arrive to-morrow morning, and that it will endeavor to effect the landing of three thousand men on Morris' Island. All is excitement here.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor has accepted a position in General Beauregard's staff.

W. H. I'A.

The Dr. should have furnished to the Virginia Convention (for whose special benefit the dispatch was doubtless intended,) a list of the killed and wounded.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON!

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE FORT SUMTER.

Gen. Beauregard demands its Evacuation.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—A collision is hourly expected.

Northern dispatches state that an attempt will be made to-day, to reinforce Fort Sumter, in small boats protected by sand bags; the war vessels in the meantime protecting the landing party on Morris' Island.

It is reported that Gen'l Beauregard has demanded the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

FROM CHARLESTON—THE VERY LATEST!

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Midnight.—The excitement in the city has been intense in consequence of rumors that a demand would be made by Gen. Beauregard for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and that if it was refused an engagement would take place this evening at 8 o'clock. The demand was made at 2 o'clock, and Messrs. Chesnut, Chisholm and Lee were deputed to carry the message from General Beauregard. 1000 people assembled on the batteries, anticipating a fight at 8 o'clock. Two hundred mounted guards are patrolling the city. No fight, however, has taken place yet.

The Harriet Lane is reported to be off the bar, and signals are displayed by the guard boat and answered from the batteries. Immense crowds are now in the newspaper offices eagerly watching for news.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor has received an appointment in Gen. Beauregard's staff.

At this hour (12 o'clock) the excitement has mostly subsided, and no conflict is looked for to-night.

One more regiment went to Morris' Island to-day.

The Wilmington Journal of Friday, taught to be a little cautious by the story of the "seven U. S. vessels" off Charleston, was not gulled by W. H. I'A., but has the following more modest version. (We omit its long heading.)

The following dispatch has just been received from Charleston. It may be considered strictly reliable.

CHARLESTON, April 11th.—10½ P. M.—Gen Beauregard, about two o'clock this afternoon sent a messenger to Major Anderson, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. Major Anderson declined, with a reservation not made public.

This community was much excited, all the afternoon and evening, expecting an attack upon Fort Sumter, but up to ten o'clock no demonstration has been made. Probably no attack will be made to-night.

A large portion of our people have collected on the wharves and battery, and every available point facing the harbor, anxiously waiting the result.

The military of the city is under arms. All is yet quiet. Another Regiment will reach the city to-morrow. It is estimated that six or seven thousand men are now collected on Sullivan's Island, Morris' Island, and all points along the coast. Gen. Beauregard will leave for Morris' Island at 12 o'clock to-night.

It is reported that the Steamer Harriet Lane was seen off our harbor this evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 11.30, P. M.—It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened to-morrow between Gen. Beauregard and Major Anderson about the surrender of Fort Sumter.

The officers commanding the different points in the harbor and along the coast are on the alert, expecting an attempt to be made, early in the morning, to provision and reinforce Fort Sumter.

LATER.—WAR ACTUALLY COMMENCED!

The Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal of Saturday contain numerous dispatches, all concurring in the fact that Civil War was commenced by firing on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. The fire was returned, and was kept up during all that day and part of the night, and renewed on Saturday morning.

We copy from the Express, as more full than the Journal's, the seven dispatches following, and the three later ones from the Journal,—cautioning our readers, however, against receiving *all* the statements as *truths*—they come by telegraph—especially do we marvel how the stone and bricks and mortar of which Fort Sumter is composed could be *on fire*.)—

CHARLESTON, April 12, P. M.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 4 o'clock this morning, and has continued without intermission for 12 hours. A partial breach in one of the walls has been effected by the iron battery on Cumming's Point. The floating battery has done much execution, having dismounted several of the parapet guns, all of which are now abandoned. None of our batteries are injured, and none killed on our side as yet. The shell batteries were served with great skill and effect. The damage inside of Fort Sumter is yet unknown, though the fire has slackened somewhat.

Edmund Ruffin pointed and fired the first gun. This morning 3,000 fresh troops arrived, who have been sent to Morris' Island.

Three ships of war are in sight off the bar waiting for the tide, which will be at 10 o'clock to-night. Two of them are supposed to be aground. The other supposed to be the Harriet Lane, is reported to have been repulsed this morning and put in a disabled state—her wheel having been broken.

It is believed that Fort Pickens was attacked this morning simultaneously with Fort Sumter, though of that nothing is definitely known.

W. H. I'A.

Second Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, April 12.—No information has been received from seaward yet.

The military are under arms, and the whole population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

Third Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, April 12 P. M.—Two of the guns at Fort Sumter have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the southwest wall.

The answer by Anderson to Gen. Beauregard's summons to surrender was that he would do so when his supplies were exhausted if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of our men. Of the nineteen batteries in position only seven have opened upon Fort Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet. 2,000 men reached the city this morning and embarked for Morris' Island and its vicinity.

Fourth Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, April 12, P. M.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues and Stephens' battery is operating freely. Fort Sumter is returning the fire. It is reported that three war vessels are outside of the bar.

Fifth Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, April 12.—The bombardment has ceased for the night, to be renewed at daylight in the morning unless an attempt shall be made in the mean time to reinforce the fort, which ample arrangements have been made to repel. Our men have worked their guns admirably well. Only two of them have been wounded during the day.

The Pawnee, Harriet Lane, and a third war steamer are reported to be off the bar.

Troops are arriving by every train.

Sixth Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, April 12—12.30, P. M.—The firing has almost ceased on both sides since dark. Our forts are all heard from, and not a man has been killed or wounded. All are in high spirits.

I am informed by a gentleman who has seen them, that the Baltic, Illinois, Pawnee, Harriet Lane and another steamer unknown, are off the bar and may attempt to land troops to-night, or if not, to-morrow, when the conflict will be a decisive one. They will meet with a warm reception.

A decided impression was made upon Fort Sumter to-day. Shells were thrown into it every twenty minutes.

W. H. I'A.

Seventh Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, April 13—2½ A. M.—The bombardment is still going on every twenty minutes from the mortars. It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

Three vessels of war are reported to be outside the bar. The sea is so rough that they cannot get in. Nobody has been hurt. The floating battery works well. Troops are arriving hourly. Every inlet is guarded. Lively times.

Eighth Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13th.—The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points from vessels outside and along our coast. Sumter is on fire.

Ninth Dispatch.—FROM MONTGOMERY.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 13th, 1861.—President Davis and Secretary of War Walker were serenaded last night at the Exchange Hotel. The latter was called out, and said that the Confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumter and from the Federal Capital at Washington City, if the independence of the Confederate States is not recognized, and hostilities continue.

Only one despatch was received by the War Department last night from Gen. Beauregard, which is believed to be favorable.

Tenth Dispatch.—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13th.—11:30 A. M.—The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Cumming's Point and Stevens' battery are pouring shot and shell into Fort Sumter. Major Anderson does not return the fire. Sumter is still on fire, and there has just been two explosions in that fort.

This is dreadful news. War is a terrible evil. Civil war the worst of all earthy evils. Nothing but dire necessity can justify it. We are too imperfectly advised as yet, of the causes, to pronounce decidedly whether that necessity existed in this case. Let us wait for something more definite and reliable than the telegraph furnishes. The stake is too great to rush into disunion and civil war upon the strength of telegraphic dispatches. In the mean time it will do no harm to be cool, calmly looking the great crisis in the face.

It is asserted, that while Lincoln has been assuring the Border States that he meant Peace, he has had nothing but coercion and subjugation in view, and that the armament lately despatched with so much secrecy has gone with that purpose. If so, he has paltered with the Southern friends (not of himself, for he has no friends in the South but) of the Union, and will be resisted at all hazards, and at all points. But can this be so? We require some proof before we will believe that any Administratiou of this once proud government can have fallen so low as thus to practice the basest fraud upon the country. In a few days we shall know whether it can be true that the South has been plied with assurances of peace only to gain time to begin a war to which there can be no end but ruin. If so, the hopes of Peace and Union and government are gone.

If, on the contrary, the Government was ready to evacuate Fort Sumter, and was not permitted to do so except upon the dishonorable terms stated by the Charleston Mercury, and by Senator Burton, (as published in last Monday's Observer,) then the conclusion cannot be avoided that the Southern Confederacy has commenced the war without a justifiable cause. We hear that it is stated on all hands, even in Charleston, that the only difficulty in the way of the evacuation of Sumter was the requirement that its garrison should surrender *as prisoners of war*—a monstrous demand, from those who profess to seek peace, as a condition precedent to the departure of the troops of a government *at peace with them*, from a fort belonging to that government. If such a requirement was made, no government under the sun ought to have submitted to it. And, not submitting to it, it was the dictate of humanity as well as of duty to furnish the foodless soldiers with the supplies denied to them at Charleston. No other course was open.

Let us wait for the facts on all these points. Whatever may be the result, we and our Union friends can congratulate ourselves that the guilt and folly of destroying the best government on earth attach not to us in the slightest degree. In good faith we have striven manfully for its preservation from the Scylla of abolitionism on the one hand and the Charybdis of secession on the other. If we have failed, the fault will not be ours, but the result of the combined efforts of a stupid and treacherous Administration and the malcontent fire-eaters. *But it is not certain that we have failed.* Let us wait. And let us wait long before we unite our destinies with those of a people who have ignored us, our interests, feelings, and honor, from first to last. If we should be impelled to separate from the Union, *let us take care of ourselves.*

Reported Surrender of Sumter!

On yesterday, two dispatches were received in Raleigh from a prominent secessionist in Wilmington, (whose name we have,) dated on Saturday, *in substance* as follows:

"Sumter still on fire at all points. Its return fire on the forts stopped, and its destruction inevitable. Anderson and his men on a raft handing buckets.

"Later: 2 P. M. *Sumter Surrendered.*"

Latest.—A dispatch, which we have not seen, was received this morning by a gentleman of this place, dated at Wilmington 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, and said to be the latest news received at Wilmington up to that time. The dispatch stated that Major Anderson had surrendered and was at the time a guest of Gen. Beauregard at Charleston. Three fire companies had gone over to Sumter to suppress the fire before it reached the magazines. No lives lost, and no ships off Charleston.

The following correspondence has been telegraphed from Montgomery, Ala., to ex-President Tyler by his son, who is at that place:—

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—DEAR SIR:—An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacaution; and if this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

L. P. WALKER.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier General.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

L. P. WALKER.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—Demand sent at two o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—Major Anderson replied: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my government prevent my compliance." He adds verbally: "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

To GEN. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the Fort, as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

L. P. WALKER.

CHARLESTON, April 12th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—He would not consent. I will write to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 12th, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:—We opened fire at 4.30 A. M.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NOTE.—Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact, that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution

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From Montgomery.—MONTGOMERY, April 12.—An extra session of the Confederate Congress has been called to meet on the 29th April.

Great Rejoicing in Mobile.—MOBILE, April 12.—There is intense excitement and rejoicing here. Fifteen guns have just been fired in honor of the attack upon Fort Sumter.

Another Warlike Movement.—NORFOLK, April 12.—Orders have been received at the navy yard here to fit out the U. S. steam frigate Merrimac immediately.

Another Suspicious Movement.—NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer Vanderbilt has been taken to the navy yard It is supposed that she is chartered by the government.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 12.—The war bill passed both houses to-night. Curtin was in his office to sign it. The Charleston despatches about hostilities was announced to both houses and created a great sensation. Smith, Democrat, after the announcement, changed his vote to aye on the war bill. All the other Democrats voted against it.

A city correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says: "Privateers, also, are wanted—clever long-bodied, low, black-looking sloops and schooners, carrying a single long gun, on a pivot, and a clever *personnel* of forty able-bodied men. We beg, too, to suggest that every schooner, sloop, barge or dug-out in our own adjacent harbors, will find admirable pickings. Let our venturous cruisers look after and pick up the goods and chattels of our enemies. To our brave boys, we have but one word to say; aim low, sink, burn and utterly destroy the invaders."

The U. S. Courts of Texas.—No officer—Judge, Marshal, or Clerk—of either Texas United States Judicial District has resigned; all still claiming to be in the lawful exercise of their functions there.—*Washington Star.*

Not So.—The story that a few nights since some twenty U. S. Marines deserted from their barracks in this city, is a mistake. On the night in question not one deserted. Since the first of the month there have been five desertions. This number is unusually small, considering the fact that the garrison is now twice as large as usual. The number of desertions of enlisted army soldiers stationed here is so small as to be a matter of astonishment to military men.—*Wash. Star.*

A STRANGE IDEA.—It is seriously believed at Washington and the Northern cities, that the Southern Confederacy is collecting an army of about 25,000 for a descent upon Washington city and the North generally. It is said that Ben McCulloch has been making enlistments in Virginia for the same purpose.

Among the incidents of the day, we find that the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, member of Congress from Virginia, delivered a speech in Charleston on Thursday night last, in which, as reported in the Mercury, were the following passages:

"Do not distrust Virginia. As sure as to-morrow's sun will rise upon us, just so sure will Old Virginia be a member of this Southern Confederation. [Applause.] And I will tell you, gentlemen, what will put her in the Southern Confederation in less than an hour by Shrewsberry clock. Strike a blow!—[Tremendous applause.] The very moment that blood is shed, Old Virginia will make common cause with her sisters of the South. [Applause.] It is impossible she should do otherwise."

The blow was accordingly struck, the blood shed—the very next morning.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.—The Petersburg Express says, that "Forts Sumter and Pickens belong rightfully to South Carolina and Florida." Indeed! Precisely as much as a man has a right to a plantation which he had sold to another, after that other had spent thousands of dollars in improving it. Precisely as much right has this man to knock the purchaser in the head and take possession of these improvements, as South Carolina and Florida have to these Forts.

IS THIS TRUE?—The Wilmington Journal says, in the course of a long article,—

"Finally, as the Confederate Commissioners say, and as the facts prove, Mr. Seward, after parleying and talking peace as long as it suited him, threw off the mask, and in substance replied to the demand of the commissioners for information as to the objects of the warlike preparations going on, that they were intended to operate at the South—that they are intended to bring about submission, or failing in *that*, to commence the work of subjugation."

Is this true, we ask? If it is, no one can wonder at the attack on Fort Sumter. But we have nowhere else seen such a statement, and presume there is no foundation for it—that it is one of the Journal's *jokes*.

THE WORST STORY YET.—The Raleigh State Journal says,—

"Sam Houston is in league with the Black Republicans and the purpose is to establish an abolitionizing colony, which in time will do its work and hem in the slave States with a "cordon of free States." These and thousands of other rumors are rife, and *still* the question is, What is Lincoln about?"

Poor old Sam Houston! Is he to share the fate of all other Democratic candidates for President since the days of Jackson, and show himself to be "in league with the Black Republicans"? Above all is Texas to become "an abolitionizing colony"—Texas, which has almost as many slaves as whites? This is "sensation" news, proving that the State Journal can beat the telegraph.

A VILE SLANDER.—The Newbern Progress says,—

"The Fayetteville Observer, which paper is now the leading defender of Lincoln and his administration in North Carolina," &c. &c.

What have we ever said, of Lincoln or his Administration, to furnish the shadow of a pretext for such a calumny as the above? Or what have we done to the Newbern Progress to induce it to originate it? The Editor of that paper may as well save his conscience from the stings of future remorse, for we are not to be driven to a cowardly abandonment of our principles by any amount of misrepresentation. Such a system has been effective, as we are aware, with some individuals and journals, therefore it has been tried towards us. But we scorn and defy it.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS ENDORSED.—The Wilson Ledger (disunionist) thus speaks of the man whom Lincoln has appointed Consul General at Florence:

"Col. Lawrence was a classmate of the Senior Editor, and we are satisfied that he is most thoroughly qualified for the position to which he has been appointed."

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.—The Editors of the Charleston Evening News have been obliged to suspend its publication; the greater number of their compositors being on duty in the army. and the pressman and clerks summoned to join their corps.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds have fallen in New York to 76; Virginia 69½; Tennessee 70; Missouri 60. U. S. 6s, 91. These are bad figures.

THE RANDOLPH VOTE.—The "respectable gentlemen" of Randolph (or elsewhere) who have published to the world that there was "something wrong" in the late vote of Randolph county on the Convention question, but who have taken good care not to examine at the only place where such a wrong, if it existed, could be discovered, may be edified by the following from the sheriff of that county:—

ASHEBORO', April 10, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gents: In reply to the insinuation in a Newbern newspaper, to which you referred in just terms in a late number of your paper, that illegal votes had been cast in this county against Convention on the 28th Feb'y last, I deem it my duty to say, that I do not know of any illegal votes cast, nor have I any reason to believe that any such were cast. There are on my tax list 1803 taxable white polls. The voters over 45 years of age, and those entitled to vote and not listed for taxation, would probably swell the number of legal voters above 2700.

The people of Randolph believed that all the warm advocates of a Convention wanted it to withdraw this State from the Union, and voted accordingly. Not quite all the 45 who voted "Convention" are disunionists. Every one of the 2466 are Union men.

We regarded the question as of infinitely greater moment than any on which we had ever before been called upon to vote, and large numbers went to the polls who often neglect the privilege of voting.

The imputation that there was any thing unfair in the election is a slander on the flag Union county of the State.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. W. STEED, Sheriff of Randolph.

The Sheriff of Randolph having reported, above, the number of taxable white polls on his list, we have obtained from Deputy Sheriff Hardie the number of taxable white polls in this county, as follows:—

White Polls in Fayetteville District,	237
Rockfish,	143
Black River,	68
Quwhiffle,	73
Seventy-first,	89
Flea Hill,	62
Lock's Creek,	75
Cedar Creek,	65
Carver's Creek,	39
	— 851

Whole No. White Polls on Tax Book, July 1, 1860.

R. W. HARDIE, Dep. Shff.

Now let us make a comparison between the counties: Randolph, with 1803 taxable white polls on the sheriff's books, gave 2511 votes at the late election. Cumberland, with 851 taxable white polls, gave in August last 1962 votes. If there be "something wrong" in Randolph, in giving a little over one and one-third votes for every taxable, what must it be in Cumberland, which gave more than two and a quarter votes for every taxable white poll? Let our secession friends figure it out.

It would be idle, of course, to expect the disunion papers which have published the story of "something wrong," to copy the above. Experience shows that not one in ten of that class ever thus atoned for a "wrong" done by itself.

"THE STARS AND STRIPES."—We refer our readers to the Prospectus, in another column, of a Campaign paper, to be published by the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot, whose "Little Ad," of last Summer's campaign, enjoyed a deserved popularity and exerted a powerful influence. It is manifest that the disunionists in North Carolina will leave no means untried to precipitate the State into secession. And the friends of the Stars and Stripes should bestir themselves to meet and counteract their efforts. Next to a thorough canvass by popular speakers, if not even more useful, will be the extensive circulation of a cheap paper, conducted with zeal, ability and tact, such as we all know the Editors of the Patriot can furnish.

THE LATE DR. HILL.—We learn from an obituary notice of Dr. Frederick J. Hill, in the Wilmington Journal, that "one of his last acts was to provide for the foundation of an 'Asylum for Orphans' in the town of Wilmington—a capping-sheaf nobly crowning a well-spent life."

His public character is justly described by the author of the obituary in the following paragraphs. As to his private character, no one can show a purer record.

"As a member of the Assembly, he was regarded by his party, (in popular phraseology,) as a *wheel-horse*—not shining in debate, but ever attentive, industrious, well-informed, and almost incomparable in that obscurer, but more important field of action, the committee-room. He was so warm, so consistent, so zealous and able an advocate of common-schools, that when the labors of good men bore fruit, he was esteemed the father of the system. He gave a bold and generous support to every scheme projected for the good of the people, and calculated to promote the honor and glory of his native State. Cordial in his advocacy of internal improvements, he gave force to his appeals for aid by generous subscriptions from his own resources.

"There was nothing erratic about his career—it was attended by no roar, accompanied by no blaze; but it was eminently useful and illumed by the soft, steady light of unaffected virtue."

Dr. Norwood, of Henderson county, Ky., was murdered a few days ago by a fugitive slave.

This is supposed to be Dr. Walter A. Norwood, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C., who removed to Henderson county, Kentucky.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon last over the body of an unknown white man, which was found in the river near this place. It had evidently been long in the water, and was too much mutilated to be identified. No evidence was obtained as to the manner of the drowning, which is supposed to have been accidental.

It has been reported that it was a negro man belonging to Farquhard Smith, Esq., of Harnett, who is said to have been drowned some weeks ago whilst endeavoring to navigate a raft over one of the locks and dams above this place—which, by the way, are and have long been, and are likely long to be, great public nuisances in their unfinished and imperfect state. But the jury pronounced the body that of a white man.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Besides the several counterfeit bill on banks which we have lately noticed, and one in another part of to-day's paper, we have seen a $5 on the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. The paper is soft and inferior, and the date, "July 1st, 1852," is *engraved and printed*, instead of being written, as usual.

FOR CONGRESS.—JAS. T. Littlejohn, Esq., of Oxford, has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Wake District.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

"LONG'S MILLS, N. C., April 8.

"Our people are determined to hold on to the Old Constitution bequeathed to us by the chief actor of that instrument and his compatriots, but have no objections to a National Convention, with such explanatory amendments as the South may deem expedient for the further security of our domestic institutions."

BEARDING THE LION.—In the Montgomery (Ala.,) Daily Post of the 8th inst. we find a communication giving the following pleasant picture of things in the capital of the Confederate States:—

"The press seems to be muzzled—patriotic men to be palzied by the terrors of demagogues, and the best of citizens stand aghast at the "fantastic tricks," being enacted before high heaven, by men who have obtained a little "brief authority," "whom a breath can unmake as a breath has made." It does seem too true to be denied, that the Breckinridge Democracy has taken possession of the South, and of the offices, as exclusively as the Jacobins did in France, in the Revolution of 1789, and as sure as time comes, *that* party will have its climax, as *this* had its, on the 27th July 1794."

The press muzzled, patriotic men palzied, demagogues in the ascendant and lording it over the best citizens, and the Democracy in possession of the spoils! Why, it is but jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Things were very much the same in the old Union.

SELLING OFF!

FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST, TO CLOSE

J. N. PRIOR'S.

April 15. 1t

A PRIVATE SECESSION.—It appears from the following apology in the Wilson Ledger that the Junior Editor of that paper has "seceded." The Senior too (he who goes for a monarchy,) appears to be in a bad way:—

"An Apology.—As the Junior has left unawares, the foreman has taken it upon himself to resume the chair; as the Senior is rather "spirited," I don't think that he will make his appearance about the office, and as the old maxim goes, "when the cat is gone the mice will play;"—this will account for the late appearance of the "Ledger" this week.

"I don't pretend to say that the Junior has run away, but still, since it has become so fashionable to leave in this way, and his being a very imitative man, I shouldn't wonder if he has made a Deed of Trust, but he has not sent in his "last will and testament."

Resignations.—It is stated that of the 1110 officers whose names are on the Army Register, the number of resignations to this date since the secession movement commenced, is 86; and that of 806 commissioned officers of the Navy 37 have resigned. Of the 76 commissioned officers of the Navy from the seceded States on the 1st of January, 50 remain in the service.

Fugitive Slave Remanded.—A colored man named George Lee was arrested at the Southgate House by U. S. Marshal Sifford, yesterday, on the charge of being an escaped slave from Clarksburg, Virginia. He was taken without opposition before Commissioner Newhall, and on the testimony of Mr. Bartlett of Covington, and two sons of the claimant, he was remanded to slavery. He was lodged in the Covington jail last evening, and will be taken back to Clarksburg to-day.

Cincinnati Gazette of 4th.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., in Sampson county, N. C., by Rev. L. Culbreth, Mr. ALEX. T. MAXWELL to Miss CHARLOTTE BULLARD.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 3d inst., ELIZABETH, wife of John McIntyre, and daughter of James and Mary Petty, in the 29th year of her age.

At Cascade, Va., on the 1st inst., of consumption, Miss MARY LEE, daughter of the Rev. John R. Lee, formerly of Leaksville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 15.

BACON,	10½ a 13	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	12 a 14
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	12¼ a 12¾	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11	OIL—Linseed	75 a 80
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 25 a 7 35	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 75 a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 6 60	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 95	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 60 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	1 20 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	60 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Receipts of the past week light. Sales to manufacturers at our highest figures.
Bacon—Firm at quotations.
Flour—Considerable quantities arriving, but little on the market.
Turpentine and Spirits—No change to note.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 13, 1861.

Yellow dip Turpentine $2. Virgin 1 60. Hard $1. No sales of Spirits or Cotton. Common Rosin 90. Tar 1 40. Corn 60 Pea Nuts 1 15 to 1 20. No other transaction reported.

At New York, Southern Flour 5 25 to 5 60. Corn 61 to 71. Spirits Turpentine 36 to 38. Common Rosin 1 27 to 1 30. Middling Upland Cotton 12⅜.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 15, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Cedar Falls Co, L W Gorrell, W W & Co, G D Williams, W G Taylor, B Tyson, B Moffitt, J M Vann, C M Vanorsdel, J W Lett, A J Woodward, A A McKethan, H & E J Lilly, S J Hinsdale & Co, J Ottarburg, Jesse Walker, A Brower, N, Elkin Co, J M Worth & Son, G W Harris, G Lauder, C & Wright, Mrs M Banks, W H Carver, J N Smith, W N Tillinghast, W McIntyre, Union Co, J J Gilchrist.

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 45th ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in Christ's Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday in May 1861, (that day being the 15th day of the month.)

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1861. 13tt

SELLING OFF

FANCY DRY GOODS at COST, to Close, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Groceries and Iron.

47 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
10 bags " Laguira "
10 mats " Java "
15 Bbls. Coffee Sugar;
15 Hhds. Prime Molasses;
100 Seamless Sacks Salt;
4 Tons Swedes Iron. For sale by

W. C. TROY.

April 15, 1861. 13-1m

Silks at Cost!

A BEAUTIFUL lot of SILKS at 1 15 per yard, worth 1 60. At J. N. PRIOR'S.

April 15. 1t

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap. Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

April 12.

LAND ON BUFFALO CREEK FOR SALE.

John McLeod, et al. vs. William McLeod, et al. In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall term, 1860, upon the petition of the Heirs at law of John McLeod, dec'd., I will expose to sale, at the Court House door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 13th day of May next, a Valuable tract of LAND, lying on Buffalo Creek about 23 miles from town, on the Turnpike Road, joining Catharine Ferguson, Wm. McLean, and others, containing about 200 Acres, 100 of which is cleared.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, and the balance 6 months credit with interest from date. Bond and approved security required.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.

April 12. 13-St*ts

SELLING OFF

FANCY DRY GOODS at COST, to Close, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Union Meeting.

A MEETING of the friends of the Union will be held at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Moore County in the District Convention to be held in Graham on the 27th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

All Union men are requested to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

April 13, 1861. 13tt

MILITARY.

WE are requested to announce JOHN M. ODELL, of Cedar Falls, Randolph county, as a (Union) candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade of North Carolina Militia. Election on the 27th inst.

April 12, 1861. 1t

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Lawrence & Fuller,

DEALERS IN

NAVAL STORES.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, &c., consigned to them either for sale or shipment. Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of Produce either by Rail Road or River, enables us to make charges light. Orders for Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, &c., filled on favorable terms.

Office No. 2, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 12, 1861. 13*tf

CAUTION.

ABOUT a month ago a paper in blank, signed on the face by Neill A. Currie, R. D. Dickson, and John W. Roper, intended to be filled up as a negotiable note and offered in bank, was forwarded by mail from Laurinburg, to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, but has never come to hand. The public is cautioned against trading for any such paper.

R. D. DICKSON, Post Master.

Laurinburg, April 12, 1861. 13*3t

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1861.

George Dawkins et al., vs. Mary Jane Dawkins et al. Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Miles Blue, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Miles Blue, non-resident defendant, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and the eighty-fifth year of our independence.

[13*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 21. 89-it

Surgical & Dental Instruments.

TRUSSES, Supporters, Braces, Syringes; Medical Saddlebags, &c. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

April 6. 11-itf

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3-itf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY

S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.

Sept. 18. 52-itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E BOSWELL & CO., Piano Manufacturers; No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 1860. 24-itf

NOTICE.

WANTED, on the first day of August next, Three Negro MEN to be engaged in a Steam Mill, for one, two or three years; for which good prices will be paid at the expiration of each year. Please let us hear if any to hire.

HENAGAN & MALLONEE.

Bennettsville, S. C., April 11. 12-4t

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM, For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87llypd

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

We find in the Richmond Whig of Thursday last a report of the able and eloquent speech delivered in that city on the 8th ultimo by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, in explanation and enforcement of the propositions concerted by the Conference Convention. The distinguished speaker clearly demonstrates that every thing of substance in Mr. Crittenden's proposition has been unequivocally secured in the proposition of the Peace Conference, under a form of words more analogous to the precedents of our constitutional history, while several stripulations of great value and importance to the Southern States, not contained in the proposition of Mr. Crittenden, are engrafted upon the plan of adjustment which received the sanction of the Conference.

After presenting the proofs of this statement in a strong light, he proceeded to remark as follows on the present position and duty of Virginia:

"Now that Virginia has been so cruelly, not to say wantonly, abandoned by the Cotton States in this great constitutional struggle in a common cause, her first duty is to look with calm and collected composure to her own true position, as it is prescribed to her by the consideration of her own interest and honor. Let it be understood, once for all, that she is mistress of her own destinies, and that she is neither to be dragged into disunion by precipitation nor awed into submission by coercion. There are questions of grave import to be maturely weighed and resolved before she makes up her mind to dissolve a Union which her greatest and wisest men were the chief agents in constructing, and embarks her fortunes with a new Confederacy against which their most solemn counsels have warned her.

"When the Union shall be dissolved, as is proposed, by the line which separates the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States, and Virginia finds herself in immediate contact with or in close proximity to States that would then be foreign States to her, without either the obligation or the disposition to surrender fugitive slaves, what prospect could she have of retaining that description of her property and labor? Would not such a state of things be virtually a proclamation of freedom, which by successive advances and encroachments, would deprive her wholly of her slaves?

"How could she and her sister Border Slave States sustain the collisions and wars that would follow along a frontier of several thousand miles, without a crushing weight of military establishments and of taxes that would be alike fatal to their liberties, ruinous to their resources, and destructive to all the arts of civilization and peace?

"Were it possible, as it clearly is not, to surmount these dangers, she must still inquire how her diversified interests, exposed to the competition of the rest of the world, could be reconciled with the inexorable policy of a Confederacy built up on the two leading and exclusive ideas of increasing the profits of the cotton culture and diminishing the value of the labor employed in it to the utmost practicable extent?

"These are some of the questions deeply involving the interest and safety of Virginia, which must be solved, and satisfactorily solved, before she ventures upon the irrevocable step that she is now summoned to take; and they are questions to be solved neither in hot haste nor upon compulsion.

"We are sometimes flippantly told that Virginia must go with the North or the South; and then we are triumphantly asked which we will do. I say, we will go with neither for separation. I recognise no such alternative. Our business is to reconcile and re-unite North and South; and, in the mean time, let Virginia stand, where Nature has placed her, with her sister Border Slave States, under which denomination I include the noble and loyal States of North Carolina and Tennessee, as well as Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. These States are dove-tailed into each other by geographical, commercial, and social relations, and by a pervading community of interests and pursuits, which renders them inseparable. 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"

In the concluding portion of his speech Mr. Rives made the following reference to a question of commercial moment, which, however it may be overlaid for a time, must, in the end, assume a commanding importance, and which, if it be not adjusted in such a way as to conciliate all the interests involved, must be the fruitful source of vexatious disputes, likely to result in still more deplorable consequences:

"With regard to the Seceded States, however indisposed their leaders may be at the present moment, in the flush of their newly-acquired honors, to listen to any terms of reconciliation, a little farther experience and reflection, acting upon the dormant attachments to the Union which still subsist in large masses of their population, could hardly fail to secure from those masses an acquiescence in any plan of adjustment that has the sanction of the Border Slave States, so much more nearly and deeply interested than they are in the questions connected with the security of slavery in the Union.

"But, however this may be, there are necessary laws, springing from the inherent relations of things, which must have their effect. When a plan of adjustment shall have been concurred in by both the Border Slave and the Border Free States, then the Slave States in the valley of the Mississippi, interested in the free navigation and commerce of that river, will cordially unite with the powerful Free States above them in such a pressure upon Louisiana as must bring her back into the Union. It is impossible that the States lying upon the upper parts of the Mississippi and its tributaries, can, for any length of time, acquiesce in the possession of its mouth by a Power foreign to them.

"It is in vain that the Southern Confederacy proclaim the free navigation of the Mississippi as a general thesis. Look at the bill on the subject recently passed by the Congress at Montgomery, and you will see, that, while they declare the *principle* of the freedom of the river, they, at the same time, prescribe multiplied regulations with regard to the trade upon it destined to States beyond the limits of the Confederacy, the neglect or violation of any one of which involves the forfeiture of vessel and cargo, or other heavy penalties. These are vexations and annoyances which cannot but be sorely felt; and the time will come, and come soon, in case of an adjustment of existing controversies satisfactorily to the Border States, when Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and Western Virginia will earnestly unite with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa in deprecating and opposing foreign jurisdiction at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The London Times on the Confederate Loan.—The London Times of the 16th of March, in noticing the fact that the Confederate American States are in market with a loan of $15,000,000, which they wish to place at eight per cent. for ten years, remarks:—

"As the new confederacy includes in its total population of 5,100,000, no less than 1,050,000 who are pledged to repudiation, it is difficult to understand the possibility of such an amount being raised either in home or foreign markets. This feeling is increased by the fact that, indirectly, the entire population may be considered to have signified their approval of repudiation as a principle, by having selected Colonel Jefferson Davis as their first President. This personage has long been regarded as the apostle of repudiation, and the holders of Mississippi bonds have reason to remember his celebrated speech, delivered within the legislative hall built by British money, in which he ridiculed the "crocodile tears" of the dupes who had ventured to petition for payment of their claims."

Ministerial Mortality.—Fifty-three out of the six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven travelling-preachers of the Northern Methodist Church died last year.

Churches.—The Methodists of New England have eight hundred and thirty-six houses of worship, valued at $3434 each.

A Small Pox Panic in a Horse Car.—A Physician in Philadelphia on entering a horse railroad car filled with passengers, suddenly exclaimed, "Small pox in this car—I smell it;" when all left the car but a deeply veiled woman, who had the disease severely.

A great many human beings dig their graves with their teeth.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday 25th April next, at the Town of Lillington, we the undersigned Commissioners, by virtue of authority from the County Court of Harnett, will proceed to sell the lots in said Town. Terms 3, 6, 9 and 12 months credit.

C. C. BARBEE,
A. S. McNEILL,
JNO. McCORMICK,
J. P. HODGES,
J. S. HARRINGTON, } Com.

March 15, 1861. 5*5t

Business Enlarged.
Extensive Shoe Manufactory.

THE firm of Wm. Carter and Sons having been recently dissolved, a new association has been formed under the firm of

Marsh, Carter & Co.,

who will continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, and LEATHER of every description, upon a much more extensive scale than heretofore. Combined with our Tannery, it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern country. Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

MARSH, CARTER & CO.

Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5. 94-3m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.

A. S. C. POWELL.

Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-3mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit. By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

WILMINGTON
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

Having secured the services of

JAMES McCORMICK,

Recently Principal Cutter for a New York establishment, and eminently qualified to manufacture all kinds of

Civic and Military Work,

We feel confident of giving the highest satisfaction.

Newly Imported Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Together with all the

Seasonable Styles of N. Carolina Make.

Our extensive arrangements will enable us to work at as LOW FIGURES AS ANY NORTHERN HOUSE. The workmen employed have the highest reputation.

French & American Fashions received semi-monthly.

Our facilities are unequalled in every essential feature of the

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY COMPANIES FURNISHED with the STATE ARMS BUTTON, at lower figures than they can be purchased for elsewhere.

Companies Uniformed at short notice.

All kinds of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS furnished to order at NEW YORK PRICES.

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,

Our own celebrated manufacture and perfect cut, constantly on hand.

Gents' Under Wear of all kinds.

The French Yoke Shirts, Collars, &c., in great variety.

Large assortment of

Trunks, Bags, Valises, &c.,

For Gentlemen and Ladies. Prices much below the market generally.

Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen, Youths' Clothing; prices low.

Clothing manufactured in the same building, rear of second story. Twenty to forty workmen constantly employed.

The patronage of the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country of North and South Carolina is respectfully solicited.

O. S. BALDWIN,

Manufacturer of Clothing, Importer and Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c.

38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

March 30. 9*3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY
At Auction.

A HOUSE and LOT in Pittsboro', N. C., belonging to Mrs. C. O. Horne, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, on Thursday, the 16th day of May (Court week in Chatham.) The House is large and commodious, and is situated in the most desirable part of the village.

There will also be offered at the same time and place, a large and well constructed STORE HOUSE, located in the most business part of the town.

Terms, Six and Twelve months credit, with note and approved security. Persons wishing further information in regard to this property, previous to the sale, will apply to H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 5. 11*ts

Great Bargains!

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, executed to me on the 23d ult., I offer for sale at COST, the entire

STOCK OF GOODS,

in the two Stores occupied by the late firm of Errant & Wilson, in the Town of Lumberton. The stock consists of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and Liquors.

Lumberton, April 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ERRANT & WILSON, by Note or Account, are hereby notified to immediately pay up, else the claims will be put in the Officers' hands.

N. A. McLEAN, Trustee.

April 1. 11*3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the late residence of Dr. Charles Chalmers, dec'd, in Carbonton, Moore county, on the 30th day of April ensuing, **420 Acres of Land,** lying on Deep River, and including the mansion of the late Dr. Charles Chalmers and other buildings, and also 200 acres on the South side of Deep River, deeded to Charles Chalmers by Robert Marsh, 10 acres deeded by A. W. Jones to Charles Chalmers, and other tracts belonging to the estate of said Charles Chalmers, dec'd.

Terms 12 months, Bond and Security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 20, 1861. 7-*ts

RUNAWAY

FROM the the subscriber, on the 25th day of Jan'y 1861, a Bound BOY named Lewis Woodle; he has changed his name since leaving, to Lewis Sutton. Said boy is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 130 pounds, dark brown hair, and is now or when last heard from in Richmond County.

I forewarn all persons trading with said Boy in any way whatever. I will give Five Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Lumberton, or in any Jail where I can get him.

ENOCH McNEILL.

March 28. 11*3tpd

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

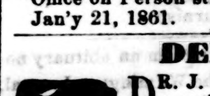
Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.

Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

Joseph W. Barbour,
INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

G. W. LAWRENCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend personally to the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Cotton, Flour, and all other country produce that may be consigned to him. ☞ Orders filled promptly.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 4 1861. 94-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court, are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term.

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.

March 12. 5-*t3MM

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING GOODS.
April, 1861.

THE Undersigned are now opening A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES, BONNETS, HATS,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.

To which they invite the attention of **Cash and prompt paying customers.**

☞ Those superior "CROSS CREEK YARNS" always on hand at Factory prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 30 9-4w

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!
Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1861. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual

Assortment of Goods,

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for CASH or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

MACKEREL.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Barrels by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Mortising and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C. — N. G. DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOVELTIES FOR THIS SEASON.
HUSKE & ANDERSON

HAVE received in part, (and daily expect the balance,) a complete and carefully selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing all the newest and most desirable Styles of the season. Among which may be found

Rich Broche Silks; Silk Tissues and Grenadine; Poplins, Plain and Broche; French Organdies; Plain and Printed Bereges; Berege Anglaise; Plain and Emb'd Mozambiques; Silk Fig'd Brocades; Challies, Printed, Plain and Emb'd.

Together with every other kind of Dress Goods known. For all of which, we can furnish Suitable

Trimmings,

at Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St. West end Fay. Hotel Building.

ALSO,

Silk Lace Points and Silk Mantles; Linen, Lavella and Cloth Dusters, Zouaves and Arabs; Silk Lace Arabs, Talmas, and Sultanas; Silk Garibaldies. Also, 8-4 Berege and other goods for making Dusters, Zouaves, &c. A few very handsome Emb'd Grenadine SHAWLETTS, at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.

WE also offer for sale to the Ladies and Milliners, a large assortment of Ladies and Misses' BONNETS and HATS, with a great variety of French FLOWERS.

H. & A.

WE wish to call particular attention to our assortment of French, English and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Gentlemen, and a large supply of Goods for Boys.

H. & A.

IN our Gentlemen's Furnishing Room may be found a large supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

as well as every other article of Gentlemen's apparel, from a Fashionable Moleskin Hat at $5, or straw do. at 20 cts., to a pair half Hose at 12½ cts. to 65 cts. a pair. SUITS made to order at short notice.

H. & A.

WE earnestly request those in need of GOODS to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can offer

BARGAINS

in the way of **Cheap Goods.**

The above Stock will be sold at retail on time to responsible parties, or 5 per cent. off for cash for bills of $25 and upwards.

HUSKE & ANDERSON,
Nos. 46 and 48 West end Fay. Hotel Building.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Works of Chas. Lamb, 5 vols. Edited by Talfourd;
" " of Henry Fielding, 4 vols;
" " of Oliver Goldsmith, 4 vols;
" " of Tobias Smollett, 6 vols;
Letters of Junius;
Fenelon's Works;
Pascal's Provincial Letters;
" Thoughts, Letters, &c;
Chesterfield's Letters;
Corinne, or Italy, by Madame DeStael;
Jane Porter's Works;
Vicar of Wakefield and Rasselas;
Hood's Whims and Oddities;
" Comic Miscellanies;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,
Currer Bell's Works—Jane Eyre, Shirley and Villette;
Evelina, by Miss Burney;
Beulah, Rutledge, The Mill on the Floss;
"Line upon Line," "Peep of Day," &c;
Fox's Book of Martyrs;
Buchan's Domestic Medicine;
Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book;
Youatt on the Horse;
Youatt & Martin on Cattle.

April 3. E. J. HALE & SONS.

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.

March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

School Books.

MONTEITH'S, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies;
Smith's and Bullions' Grammars;
Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics;
Bullions' and Andrews' Cæsar;
Interlinear Translations to Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil, Horace and Cæsar;
Northend's American Speaker, &c., &c.

April 3. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.
Charles E. Leete vs. Jacob G. Becton.
Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Jacob G. Becton, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jacob G. Becton to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

11*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality, excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed, difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation, and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor, Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary buildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.
Eldridge Stewart vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

JUDGMENT of condemnation in favor of Plaintiff for the effects and debts belonging to Israel Stewart in the hands of Eldridge Stewart, Garnishee, as confessed in his answer; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held 2d Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861.

B. F. SHAW, Clk.

March 26. 7*6w

NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.
Randal Turlington, Agent for Willis Turlington, vs Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant Israel Stewart to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the second Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861.

7*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clk.

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.